

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4110.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Exhibitions.

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF
the late ARTHUR TOMSON NOW OPEN AT THE BAILLIE
GALLERY, 54, Baker Street, W., 10-6.

Provident Institutions.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION.
Founded 1897.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Invested Capital, 20,000.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty
Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to
participate in the following advantages:—
FIRST. Freedom from want in time of Adversity as long as need
exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertford-
shire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical
attendance free of admission to an ambulance.

FIFTH. A furnished house in the same Retreat at Abbots Langley
for the use of Members and their families for holidays or during
convalescence.

SIXTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.

SEVENTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also
for their wives or widows and young children.

EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute
right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE
LAKNER, 28, Paternoster Row, E.O.

Educational.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Principal—Sir ISAMBARD OWEN, D.C.L. M.D.

SESSION OF 1906-7.

MATRICULATION AND EXHIBITION EXAMINATIONS, SEP-
TEMBER 24 to 29.

OPENING OF TERM, OCTOBER 2.

Particulars of Curricula for University Degrees and College
Diplomas in ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING,
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, MINING, METALLURGY, AGRICULTURE,
PURE SCIENCE, and LETTERS, as well as of
Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, and of facilities for
Residence, on application to
F. H. PRUEN, Secretary.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics—Prof. SONNENSCHNEIN, Mr. CASPARI, and Mr.
CHAMBERS.

English—Prof. CHURTON COLLINS and Mr. MACMILLAN.

German—Prof. FIEDLER and Dr. SANDBACH.

French—Prof. BEVENOT, Monsieur DEMEY, and (vacant).

Philosophy—Prof. MUIRHEAD and Miss WODEHOUSE.

History—Prof. MASTERMAN and Miss SIDGWICK.

Education—Prof. HUGHES.

Music—Prof. Sir EDWARD ELGAR.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Mathematics—Prof. HEATH, Mr. PREECE, Mr. McLAREN, and
Mr. GRIFFITH.

Physics—Prof. POYNTEING, Mr. SHAKESPEAR, Dr. BARLOW
and Dr. DENNING.

Chemistry—Prof. FRANKLAND, Dr. FINDLAY, Dr. McCOMBIE,
Dr. MURRAY, and Mr. TINKLER.

Zoology—Prof. BRIDGE and Mr. COLLINGE.

Botany—Prof. HILLHOUSE and Mr. WEST.

Geology and Geography—Prof. LAPWORTH, Dr. GROOM, and Mr.
RAW.

Mechanical Engineering—Prof. BURSTALL, Mr. PORTER, Mr.
HAZEL, Mr. GILL, and Mr. SINCLAIR.

Civil Engineering—Prof. DIXON, Mr. HUMMEL, and Mr. BAIN.

Electrical Engineering—Prof. KAPP, Dr. MORRIS, Mr. KIPPS,
and (vacant).

Metallurgy—Prof. TURNER, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. LEVY.

Mining—Prof. REDMAYNE, Mr. BORLASE, and Mr. BRIGGS.

Brewing—Prof. BROWN, Mr. POPE, and Mr. ROBBOTTOM.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

Commerce—Prof. ASHLEY.

Finance—Prof. KIRKALDY.

Accounting—Prof. DICKSEE.

Commercial Law—Mr. TILLYARD.

Spanish and Italian—Senior DE ARTEAGA.

DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Prof. HUGHES.

Miss JOYCE.

Mr. ROSCOE.

Mr. MILLIGAN.

Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. GRIFFIN.

Miss CLARK.

Miss TAYLOR.

Miss WARMINGTON.

Miss SOWERBUTTS.

Miss WALKER.

Miss COLLIE.

The SESSION 1906-7 COMMENCES OCTOBER 1, 1906

All Courses and Degrees are open to both Men and Women Students.
Graduates and Persons who have passed Degree Examinations of
other Universities may, after Two Years' Study or Research, take a
Master's Degree.

SYLLABUSES, containing full information as to University Regula-
tions, Lecture and Laboratory Courses, Scholarships, &c., will be sent
on application to the SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (University
of London).—The MICHAELMAS TERM BEGINS ON
OCTOBER 4, 1906. The College prepares Students for the London
Degrees in Science and Arts, and for certain of the Oxford Honour
Examinations. Ten ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 500. to 600.
a year, One of 500. and several Bursaries of not more than 200. tenable
for Three Years, will be OFFERED FOR COMPETITION IN JUNE, 1907.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Royal Holloway
College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

THE VICTORIA

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

SESSION 1906-7.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 2 next.
The following PROSPECTUSES may be obtained on application to
the REGISTRAR:—

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

FACULTY OF MUSIC.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

ADVANCED STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

INSTRUCTION IN MILITARY SUBJECTS.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VETERINARY STATE MEDICINE.

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

EVENING CLASSES AND POPULAR COURSES.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The MEDICAL SESSION will be OPENED on THURSDAY,
October 18, 1906. A Syllabus, containing full particulars as to the
Course of Education and as to the Preliminary Examination required to
be passed by Students before beginning Medical Study, may be
obtained by applying to Mr. W. INNES ADDISON, Assistant Clerk.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

SPECIAL CLASSES.

SPECIAL CLASSES for the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B.

EXAMINATION (LONDON) will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1.

Fee for the whole Course (One Year) 16 guineas.

SPECIAL CLASSES are also held for the INTERMEDIATE M.B.

(LONDON), the PRIMARY and FINAL F.R.C.S., and other Exam-
inations.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

JOINT AGENCY FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

(Under the Management of a Committee appointed by the Teachers'
Guild, College of Preceptors, Head Mistresses Association,
Association of Assistant Mistresses, and Welsh County Schools
Association.)

Address—74, Gower Street, London, W.C.

Registrar—Miss ALICE M. FOUNTAIN.

Hours for Interviews—10.30 A.M. to 1 P.M., 2 to 5 P.M. Saturdays
until 3 P.M.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mis-
tress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of
Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION.

CHERWELL HALL, OXFORD.

Training College for Women Secondary Teachers. Principal, Miss
CATHERINE I. DODD, M.A., late Lecturer in Education at the
University of Manchester.

Students are prepared for the Oxford Teacher's Diploma, the
Cambridge Teacher's Certificate, the Teachers' Diploma of the
University of London, and the Higher Froebel Certificate.

Full particulars on application.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to
the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or

TUTORS in England or abroad

are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to

MESSRS. GABBAS, THIRING & CO.,

who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the
leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THIRING, Nephew of the
late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL (DUAL), MORLEY, YORKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER AND ASSISTANTS.

The MORLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for
the appointment of HEAD MASTER of the NEW SECONDARY
SCHOOL and PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE. Initial Salary 300.
per annum.

Applicants must be not more than 42 years of age, and Graduates of
a University in the United Kingdom or British Possessions.

Also, ONE ASSISTANT MASTER at a Salary of 1200.; ONE
ASSISTANT MISTRESS at 1200.; and ONE ASSISTANT MISTRESS
at a Salary of 900.

Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned, to
whom applications should be sent before the 15th AUGUST instant.

FRED. THACKRAY, Town Clerk.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, inland,
15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New
York Post Office as Second Class matter.

**FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be
obtained at the following Railway Stations
in France:—**

AMIENS, ANTIBES, BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, BIARRITZ, BOR-
DEAUX, BOULOGNE, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUNKIRK,
GENEVA, GOLFE-JUAN, HAVRE, HYERES, JUAN-LES-PINS,
LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, MONT-
CARLO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS (Est, Nord, Lyon), PAU, ROUEN,
SAINT RAPHAEL, TOULON, TOURS.

PARIS: W. H. SMITH & SON, 248, Rue de Rivoli; and at the
GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

D E R B Y S C H O O L .

THE GOVERNORS OF DERBY SCHOOL invite applications for
the post of HEAD MASTER. Graduate, under 40 years of age.
Guaranteed Salary 5000.

Applications must be sent in, before AUGUST 11, to WILLIAM
COOPER, Clerk to the Governors, Derby, from whom copies of the
Scheme and further particulars may be obtained.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BRAINTREE LOCAL ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

BRAINTREE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL (BOYS AND
GIRLS), WITH PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE ATTACHED.

Applications are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL of the
BRAINTREE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, for BOYS and GIRLS, with
PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE attached. Applicants should be
Graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or have
passed an Examination equivalent to that for any such degree.

Commencing Salary 2500. per annum, rising by annual increments of
200. to 2500. per annum, with a Capitation Grant of 10. per annum in
addition upon the first 50 paying Scholars, and 10s. for each paying
Scholar after that number.

Applications, on the printed Official Form, giving full particulars
as to qualifications and experience of Secondary School work, accom-
panied by not more than three Testimonials, should be sent to me,
the undersigned, not later than AUGUST 25, 1906.

J. H. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

County Offices, Chelmsford.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ROMFORD LOCAL ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

PRINCIPAL OF ROMFORD GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL,
WITH PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE ATTACHED.

WANTED, to commence duties after the Summer Holidays, a fully
qualified LADY PRINCIPAL for the above school, to be carried on
for the present in temporary premises in Romford. The Lady
appointed must be a Graduate of one of the Universities of the
United Kingdom, or have passed an Examination equivalent to that
for any such degree.

Salary 2500. per annum, with two annual
increments of 200. each, and a Capitation Grant of 10. upon the first
50 paying Scholars, and 10s. for each paying Scholar after that number.

Applications, giving full particulars as to qualification and expe-
rience of Secondary School Work, accompanied by not more than
three Testimonials, should be sent, not later than AUGUST 10, to me,
the undersigned.

J. H. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

County Offices, Chelmsford.

HEAD MISTRESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL.

—BURLINGTON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Boyle Street, Old
Burlington Street, London, W.—THE GOVERNORS invite applications
for the post of HEAD MISTRESS. A degree, or equivalent of a
degree, desirable. Experience in a good Secondary School essential.
Good Organizer. Member of the Church of England. Salary 3500.
No board or residence.—Applications to be made in writing (on
foolscap paper), stating age, degree, qualifications, experience, &c.,
and accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date,
addressed to Mr. E. REDMAN, Clerk, St. James's Church Vestry,
Piccadilly, London, W. Applications should not be posted until the
first week in September.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE will require, in
SEPTEMBER NEXT, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS OF METHOD,
who must hold the Higher Froebel Certificate, and may be required
to help with the teaching of French. Salary 1200. resident.

Forms of Application, which may be had on application to the
undersigned, should be returned as soon as possible. Personal
cannvassing will disqualify Candidates.

JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.

Education Office, Sheffield, July 30, 1906.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

ACT, 1889.

HOLYWELL COUNTY (DUAL) SCHOOL.

THE GOVERNORS of the above SCHOOL invite applications for
the post of MATHEMATICAL MASTER. Must be a Graduate of a
University in the United Kingdom. Previous teaching references
essential. Salary 1200. per annum, rising by annual increments of
200. to 1400. to commence SEPTEMBER, 1906. Applications,
stating age, qualifications, previous experience, to be sent to the
undersigned on or before AUGUST 16, 1906.

FRED. LEWELLYN JONES, Solicitor,
Clerk to the Governors.

Holywell.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.

FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER in the SCHOOL OF ART
REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER. Salary 1200. per annum.—For further
particulars apply to

THOS. THORP, Secretary.

CITY OF COVENTRY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.
The COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT MASTER of the COVENTRY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART. Commencing Salary 1200, per annum.
The Gentlemen appointed must have had a good Artistic Training, be experienced in the work of a School of Art, and be prepared to assume the duties of his office EARLY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom Applications, on the special forms provided for the purpose, must be returned not later than SATURDAY, August 18, 1906.
Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be considered a disqualification.
FREDK. HORNOR, Secretary.
Education Office, Coventry.

FULLY QUALIFIED ART MASTER
REQUIRED, for BRIDGEMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL and TECHNICAL SCHOOL, to teach about Twenty-Four Hours per Week.—Apply Rev. THE HEAD MASTER.

**REQUIRED, a TEACHER of ART METAL-
WORK, &c., for EALING ART SCHOOL.** Must be a good Designer.—Write, stating terms for Two Lessons Weekly, to THE SECRETARY, Education Office, Town Hall, Ealing, W.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
The COUNCIL of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of HACKNEY invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF LIBRARIAN, at an inclusive Salary of 2000, per annum rising by annual increments of 200, to a maximum of 2200.
Applicants must be between 35 and 45 years of age, and have had at least five years' training and experience in a large Library—for preference a Public Library.
The person appointed will be required to give security in an approved Guarantee Society in a sum to be determined.
Terms and Conditions of Appointment, with Form of Application, may be obtained on application at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Hackney.
Applications, accompanied by copies of not less than three recent Testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Chief Librarian," not later than AUGUST 21, 1906.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Town Clerk.

**WANTED, a LIBRARIAN for a newly built
PUBLIC LIBRARY.** One who has knowledge of the duties required.—Applications, on Forms to be obtained of the undersigned, not later than AUGUST 11.
W. T. BAKER, Town Clerk.
Bridgwater.

WANTED, intelligent, educated YOUNG MAN
to train up as CATALOGUER of BOOKS on ARCHITECTURE and ART.—Apply, by letter in first instance, giving experience and salary required, to B. T. BATSFORD, Bookseller and Publisher, 94, High Holborn, London.

Situations Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Literary tastes (aged 50),
retired from service under Indian Government, desires post as SECRETARY to a Private Gentleman, or Club, or Society. Well read, musical, and energetic.—A. B., Box 1140, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**APPOINTMENT WANTED.—TWENTY
YEARS' EXPERIENCE with the PUBLISHING TRADE.**
Advertiser, intimately acquainted with all Branches of the Business, and well known to Publishers, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT with a Publisher, or as Traveller to a Printer, Binder, Paper-Maker, &c., or as Advertisement Canvasser. Excellent Testimonials.—Box 1141, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN (23) requires
SITUATION as PUBLISHER'S or BOOKSELLER'S ASSISTANT.** Can supply good references.—T., Box 1070, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**LADY desires post as LIBRARIAN and
SECRETARY to Private Person or Society.** Has considerable experience in Library Work; also Type-Writing. Qualified to teach Piano-forte and Singing; is proficient Accountant. Excellent Testimonials.—D. J., Box 1130, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

AN experienced ENGLISH GOVERNESS
(Barrister's Daughter) would be glad of any kind of WORK DURING HOLIDAYS—August and September. Highest references.—S. M., care of Tatem's, 301, Fulham Road.

**GOLDERS GREEN
CREMATORIUM, N.W.**

Situated in extensive and well-laid-out Grounds, about half-an-hour's drive from Oxford Circus.

Large Chapel, with two-manual Organ, available for any form of Funeral Service or Ceremonial.

Columbarium and Grounds for the permanent deposit of Urns and Monuments.

LESS COSTLY THAN BURIAL.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet post free on application to the SECRETARY.

Offices: 324, REGENT STREET, W.
(near Queen's Hall).

Telephone: 1907 Gerrard.

Telegrams: "Crematorium," London.

**LADY wishes to highly RECOMMEND her
LADY-NURSE for an Infant.** Wishes to go Abroad.—Apply CARTER, 100, Stoughton Street, Leicester.

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING.—Miss WINIFRED STONES, 11, Gayton Road, Hampstead, BINDS, HALF-BINDS, or REPAIRS BOOKS. Pupils received. Terms on application. Bindery open to Visitors 10 to 5, Saturdays excepted.

**TRANSLATION, Revision, Research, Encyclo-
pædic Articles, and other Literary Work, or non-resident Sec-
retaryship.** Classics, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon. Special Subjects: Mythology and Literature. Varied experience.—Miss SELBY, 30, Northumberland Place, Baywater (formerly 33, Talbot Road, W.).

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the
British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. B., Box 1002, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**SEARCHES at BRITISH MUSEUM and other
LIBRARIES in English, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Latin.** Seventeen years' experience.—J. A. RANDOLPH, 122, Alexandra Road, Wembley, S.W.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All
kinds of MSS., STORIES, PLAYS, &c. accurately TYPED. Carbons, 3d. per 1,000. Best references.—M. KING, 7, Corona Villas, Pinner Road, Harrow.

**AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS,
ESSAYS TYPEWRITTEN** with complete accuracy 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Thirlbank Roxborough Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated
Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Dictation Room.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

**TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., SCIENTIFIC, and
of all Descriptions, COPIED.** Special attention to work requiring care. Dictation Rooms (Shorthand or Type-Writing). Usual terms.—Misses E. B. and I. FARRAN, Donington House, 30, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

Newspaper Agents.

**C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and
Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.**
Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

**NEWSPAPER PROPERTIES
BOUGHT, SOLD, VALUED, AND SUPPLIED WITH
EVERY REQUISITE.**
The London Agency of an additional limited number of Provincial and Colonial Newspapers can be undertaken.
Full particulars from
THE IMPERIAL NEWS AGENCY,
2 and 4, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Authors' Agents.

**MR. GEORGE LARNER, Accountant and
Licensed Valuer to the Bookselling, Publishing, Newspaper, Printing, and Stationery Trades.** Partnerships Arranged. Balance Sheets and Trading Accounts Prepared and Audited. All Business carried out under Mr. Larner's personal supervision.—29, 29, and 30, Paternoster Row, E.C., Secretary to the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879.
The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 34, Paternoster Row

**ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD
FRANCIS, Printer of the Athenæum, Notes and Queries, &c. is
prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.**

Catalogues.

**GLAISHER'S REMAINDER BOOK
CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**
Extensive Purchases of Publishers' Reminders at Greatly Reduced Prices.
WILLIAM GLAISHER, Remainder and Discount Bookseller, 293, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Also a useful CATALOGUE of POPULAR CURRENT LITERATURE and one of FRENCH NOVELS, CLASSICS, &c.

**CATALOGUE No. 45.—Drawings, Engravings,
and Books, including an extensive and fine Collection of the
Plates of Turner's LIBER STUDIORUM, and other Engravings after
Turner.—Hogarth's Engraving.—Whistler's Etchings.—Works by
Ruskin, &c. Post free, Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace,
Richmond, Surrey.**

**BOOKS.—All OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE
BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED.** The most expert Bookfinder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Chaucer, 1961, 291; Bacon, Essays, 1025, 194, 156.

**JUST PUBLISHED, THE INTERNATIONAL
BOOK CIRCULAR, No. 142, containing a Classified List of
NEW and numerous valuable SECOND-HAND BOOKS. Specimen
gratis.—WILLIAMS & NORDGATE, Book Importers, 14, Henrietta
Street, Covent Garden, W.C.**

**CATALOGUE OF FRENCH BOOKS, at greatly
reduced prices. I. PHILOSOPHY. II. RELIGION. III. HIS-
TORY. IV. POETRY. DRAMA. MUSIC. V. BEAUX-ARTS. VI.
LITERATURE. VII. MILITARY. VIII. FICTION. IX. GENERAL
LITERATURE.**

DULAU & CO. 37, Soho Square, London, W.

**FIRST EDITIONS of MODERN AUTHORS,
including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alington, Books illus-
trated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phil. Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The
largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATA-
LOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—
WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.**

**TO BOOKBUYERS and LIBRARIANS.—
W. H. SMITH & SONS' AUGUST CATALOGUE, containing
some 7,000 Titles, embracing all Branches of Literature, showing
Reductions of 30 per cent. to 80 per cent. is NOW READY, and will
be sent post free to any part of the World on application to W. H.
SMITH & SONS' LIBRARY, 188, Strand, W.C. Largest combined
Stock in the World of Second-hand and New Remainder Works.**

**ANCIENT and MODERN COINS.—Collectors
and Antiquarians are invited to apply to SPINK & SON,
Limited, for Specimen Copy (gratis) of their NUMISMATIC CIRCU-
LAR. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for
Sale at Moderate Prices.—SPINK & SON, Leathers, Experts, Valuers,
and Cataloguers, 16, 17, and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Established
upwards of a Century.**

Sales by Auction.

**PALL MALL.—Fine Antique Embroideries, Carpets, and
Furniture from Persia, the Property of a Gentleman who has
held an official position there for many years.**

**MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce FOR
SALE BY AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on
WEDNESDAY, August 15, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely
each Day, an extensive COLLECTION of OLD PERSIAN CARPETS,
and RUGS, including several of exceptionally fine quality—Turcoman
and Persian Bows—Silk, Woolen, and Gold Embroideries—Early
Italian and Persian Velvets—Turcoman Embroidery—Persian
Paintings—Carvings in Wood and Brass—Early and Later Persian
Faucia Bows, Vases, Flower-Pots, Ewers, Plates, Lustre Ware Vases,
Mosque Tiles, &c.**

May be viewed MONDAY, the 13th, and Following Day, when
Catalogues may be had.—54, Pall Mall.

Curiosities.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS' NEXT SALE of
CURIOSITIES will take place on TUESDAY, August 14th,
at 1 o'clock, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C., for the disposal of MICRO-
SCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—
Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and
all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lenses with Slides
from China and Japan—and the usual Miscellaneous Assortment.
Catalogues and all particulars on application to the AUCTIONEER,
38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.**

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that
SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 38, King
Street, Covent Garden, W.C., for the disposal of MICRO-
SCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—
Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and
all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lenses with Slides
and all accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household
Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property.**

On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

Magazines, &c.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.
No. 354, AUGUST.

THE REPORT ON ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE:

1. By the Lady Winborne.
2. By the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson.
3. By Sir George Arthur, Bart.
4. By Herbert Paul, M.P.

THE POLITICAL POWERS OF LABOUR—THEIR EXTENT AND
THEIR LIMITATIONS. By W. H. Mallock.

THE KAISER'S DREAMS OF SEA POWER. By Archibald S.
Hurd.

THE CRY OF 'WOLF!' By Andrew Carnegie.

MALAISE OF THE MONEY MARKET. By J. W. Cross.

THE PROBLEM OF HOME LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. By
Edgar P. Rathbone, late Inspector of Mines to President Kruger's
Government.

INDIA AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT. By Amer Ali, C.I.E.,
late a Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature in Bengal.

WEATHER AND THE TROUT. By W. Earl Hodgson.

THE SACRED FIRE OF ISRAEL. By F. H. Balkwill.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ILLUSTRATE THEATRE. By David H.
Wilson.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By
John C. Meid.

THE PARIS NATIONAL WORKSHOPS OF 1848. By Karl Blind.

THE AUSTRALIAN CORROBOROE. By E. Vance Palmer.

THE LIMITS OF FIRE INSURANCE. By F. Harcourt Kitchin.

THE WATCHING OF THE MYRRH. By Beatrice Lindsay.

A VETERAN'S VIEW OF THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.
By the Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.

London: SPOTTISWOODE & CO., LIMITED, 5, New Street Square.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), Catherine

Street, London, W.C. AUGUST 4 contains

REPORT OF THE MOTOR-CAR COMMISSION; The Via Carvora

and the Imperial Fora in Rome; The Royal Archeological Institute

at Worcester; Letter from Paris; The Royal College of Art Students'

Work; The British Archeological Association at Nottingham;

St. Pancras Central Library Competition; Builders' and Contractors'

Column; Master Builders' Conference; Student's Column; and

Illustration of St. Pancras Central Library; Rendel's Free Library
and Fire Station; House at Chesham, near St. Moritz; Palace of
Peace Design, the Hague, &c.—From Office as above (4d.); by post,
5d.), or through any Newsgate.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

Edited by CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS

AUGUST. 2s. 6d.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BOARD SCHOOL TEACHER.
AFTER CAPITALISM. Ernest E. Williams.
THE COMING OF THE TURBINE. Hugh W. Strong.
THE AGE OF PRETENCE. Basil Tozer.
A MOORLAND SANCTUARY. Alfred W. Rees.
CHARLES JAMES FOX. Lewis Melville.
THE POETRY OF NORA CHESSEON. S. Gertrude Ford.
THE FOLK-LORE OF PARIS. Robert B. Douglas.
'THE CONVENT'S NARROW ROOM.' Katharine Tynan.
HOMERIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE HIGH NORTH.
Karl Blind.
ON THE LINE.
THE LONELY LADY OF GROSVENOR SQUARE.
Chaps. VII-VIII. Mrs. Henry De la Pasture.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

THE AUGUST

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS. By J. A. Spender.
GOETHE'S ORIENTALISM. By Yusuf-Ali.
SOCIALISM IN FRANCE: the Parliamentary Duel
between MM. Jaures and Clemenceau.
ECONOMIC ARMY REFORM. By Col. F. N. Maude, C.B.
THE EVOLUTION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER. By
Monsignor Barnes.
CULTURE AMONG THE POOR. By Miss M. Loane.
THE ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE REPORT. By
Canon Hensley Henson.
FORM AND COLOUR. By L. March-Phillips.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS. By Dr. F. J. Dillon.
SOME RECENT BOOKS. By "A Reader."
London: HORACE MARSHALL & SON.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo, with 2 Portraits, 24s.

JOHN FRANCIS AND THE 'ATHENÆUM.'

A Literary Chronicle of Half a Century.

By JOHN C. FRANCIS.

MACMILLAN & CO., Limited, London.

PSYCHE AND
SOMA.

BY

WELLEN SMITH.

The incompatibility of the ideals of soul-life with the necessities of body-life is here set forth in dramatic form, in the persons of Psyche and Soma, in order to adapt itself to the varying mood of each, and the better to display the circumstances of the conflict waged between them—a conflict which is not restricted to any time or place or race, but which has been common to mankind ever since the man-nature and the woman-nature conceived it possible to reconcile the natural wants of the one with the highest aspirations of the other.

3s. 6d. net.

E. GRANT RICHARDS, 7, Carlton Street, S.W.

THE OLDEST HORTICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.

THE

3d. GARDENERS' 15s.
WEEKLY. YEARLY
Postage 1d. Post Free.
CHRONICLE.

(THE 'TIMES' OF HORTICULTURE.)

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

THE LEADING JOURNAL.

Its contributors comprise the most

Experienced British Gardeners,

and many of the most

Eminent Men of Science

at home and abroad.

IT HAS AN INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION FOR ITS
ILLUSTRATIONS OF PLANTS.

Specimen Copy post free on application to the Publisher,

H. G. COVE, 41, Wellington Street, Strand, London.

Telegrams: "GARDCHRON, LONDON."

Telephone No. 1543 GERRARD.

May be ordered of all Booksellers and Newsagents,
and at the Railway Bookstalls.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

THE GARTER MISSION TO JAPAN.

BY
LORD REDESDALE, G.C.V.O. K.C.B.,
Author of 'Tales of Old Japan.' Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN DORSET.

BY
SIR FREDERICK TREVES, Bart.,
G.C.V.O. C.B. LL.D. Illustrated by JOSEPH PENNELL.
Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—New Vol.

WALTER PATER.

By A. C. BENSON. Crown 8vo, 2s. net.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S NEW NOVEL. CONISTON.

By the AUTHOR of 'RICHARD CARVEL,' &c.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 6s.

ATHENÆUM.—"One of the strongest and best novels of the year, and by comparison dwarfs Mr. Churchill's historical novels... The book is thoroughly well written, and it is not too much to say that it places him at the head of contemporary American novelists."

DAILY NEWS.—"Mr. Churchill has traced his story with wonderful power, with a searching knowledge of human nature, a deft interplay of humour and seriousness... 'Coniston' will be one of the few memorable novels of this year."

MACMILLAN'S 3s. 6d. SERIES.—New Vol. THE CALIFORNIANS.

BY
GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
Uniform Edition. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

THE ANNUAL OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

No. XI. Session 1904-5. Crown 4to, 21s. net.

The Contents include:—The Palace of Knossos and its Dependencies: Provisional Report for 1905. By A. J. Evans. —Honorary Statues in Ancient Greece. By M. K. Welsh. —Boundary and Mortgage Stones. By H. J. W. Tillyard. —A Visit to Skyros. By R. M. Dawkins. —Laconia: Excavations at Angelona, Geraki, Thalamae, &c. By A. J. B. Wace and F. W. Hasluck. —A Votive Relief to Asclepius. By G. P. Byzantinos. —An Apollo Inscription from Delium. By Prof. Ronald Burrows. —Palaikastro: Excavations in 1905. By R. M. Dawkins, R. C. Bosanquet, and C. H. Hawes. —Cretan Palaces and Aegean Civilization. By D. Mackenzie, &c.

CHEAPER IMPRESSION NOW READY.

BISHOP WESTCOTT'S TEACHING:

The Secret of a Great Influence.

By Mrs. HORACE PORTER. With a Chapter on Bishop Westcott's Commentaries, by the Rev. ARTHUR WESTCOTT. Cheaper Impression. Crown 8vo, 1s.

ÆSCHYLUS IN ENGLISH VERSE.

Part I. The Seven Against Thebes. The Persians. By ARTHUR S. WAY, M.A. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

VOLUME I, WITH MAPS, NOW READY. THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

COMPILED BY DIRECTION OF HIS
MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
By Major-General Sir
FREDERICK MAURICE, K.C.B.
WITH A STAFF OF OFFICERS.
VOLUME I, PRICE 21s. NET.

"The narrative is certainly most lucid and complete, and even a civilian can follow and appreciate the significance of every order and every movement. So far as can be judged from the first volume, the book reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its production."—*Truth*.

A Prospectus, giving full particulars, with notes on the contents and scope of the various volumes, can be obtained at any Library or Bookseller's, or direct from the Publishers.

NEW NOVELS AT SIX SHILLINGS.

FRERE'S HOUSEKEEPER.

By MARGARET SMITH.

LAW, NOT JUSTICE.

By FLORENCE WARDEN,
Author of 'The House on the Marsh,' &c.

THE GRIP OF FEAR.

By SYDNEY H. BURCHELL,
Author of 'Mistress of the Robes,' &c.

THE SWEETEST SOLACE.

By JOHN RANDAL, Author of 'Pacifico,' &c.

THE PREY OF THE STRONGEST.

By MORLEY ROBERTS, Author of 'Rachel Marr,' &c.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY.

By Madame ALBANESI,
Author of 'The Brown Eyes of Mary,' &c.

JIMMY QUIXOTE.

By TOM GALLON, Author of 'Tatterley,' &c.

THE FLOWER OF FRANCE.

By JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY,
Author of 'If I were King,' &c.

THE BLACK CUIRASSIER.

By PHILIP STEVENSON,
Author of 'A Gendarme of the King,' &c.

THE TRIUMPHS OF EUGENE VALMONT.

By ROBERT BARR,
Author of 'A Prince of Good Fellows.'

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
182, High Holborn, W.C.

NOVELS FOR HOLIDAY READING.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'QUO VADIS?'

THE FIELD OF GLORY.

By HENRY SIENKIEWICZ. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE FIELD OF GLORY.

Morning Post.—"A vigorous tale of love and fighting and intrigue."

Tribune.—"Event follows event rapidly, but the main thread of the story is never lost, and the interest does not slacken from beginning to end."

Morning Leader.—"It moves with large strides, a Titanic earnestness and single-mindedness covers it all. In a word, this is a fine drama, a localized corner of a wild and splendid pageant."

ELIZABETH GODFREY'S NEW NOVEL.

THE BRIDAL OF ANSTACE

By the Author of 'The Winding Road.' Crown 8vo, 6s.
Daily Chronicle.—"The book is throughout like a human life—flashes of quaint humour appear and disappear; sunshine and shadow, sorrow and joy, follow each other as the pages are turned. No effort is evident; it unfolds as a 'tale that is told'."

THE UNDYING PAST

By HERMANN SUDERMANN. Translated by BEATRICE MARSHALL. Crown 8vo, 6s.
Standard.—"An inspiring and tremendous theme. It is practically impossible to have anything but praise for this powerful and virile translation. The book does not even suggest that it is a story originally written in another language."

THE NEWELL FORTUNE

A Novel by MANSFIELD BROOKS. Crown 8vo, 6s.
Evening Standard.—"A novel with an atmosphere and a strongly original flavour. The art of the book is in its restraint, its power of giving an impression without superfluous words, and the admirable detachment of its author, who allows his facts and his characters to speak for themselves, which they contrive to do with wonderful effectiveness."

CORNISH SAINTS AND SINNERS

By J. HENRY HARRIS. Author of 'The Fishers.' With numerous illustrations by L. RAVEN-HILL. Crown 8vo, 6s.
The World likens this book to 'Three Men in a Boat.'

THE HOUSE BY THE BRIDGE

A Novel by M. G. EASTON. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE YOUNG O'BRIENS

A Novel by the Author of 'Elizabeth's Children' and 'Helen Alliston.' Crown 8vo, 6s.
Tribune.—"Most excellent entertainment."

THE GREATER INCLINATION

By EDITH WHARTON, Author of 'The House of Mirth.' Crown 8vo, 6s. [New Edition.]

HAUNTINGS: Fantastic Stories

By VERNON LEE. Author of 'The Enchanted Woods,' 'The Spirit of Rome,' &c. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.
Spectator.—"Most romantic and delightful reading."

BELLES-LETTRES.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

By E. A. BAUGHAN. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.
Tribune.—"Music and Musicians" is certainly a book to be recommended. Its readers cannot fail to be stimulated, interested, and instructed by it."

POINTS OF VIEW

By L. F. AUSTIN. With an Introductory Memoir by CLARENCE ROOK, and a Photogravure Portrait of the Author. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.
Mr. THOMAS HOPKINS, in *Daily Chronicle*.—"To Mr. Clarence Rook sincere thanks for a memorial volume ideal in its character."

THE MIRROR OF THE CENTURY

By WALTER FREWEN LORD. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.
Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS, in *Star*.—"Mr. Lord's studies of twelve novelists are fresh, lively, provocative, pungent, caustic, and vigorous."

THE WILD FLOWERS OF SELBORNE

And other Papers. By the Rev. Canon VAUGHAN. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

MOORISH REMAINS IN SPAIN

Being a Brief Record of the Arabian Conquest and Occupation of the Peninsula, with a Particular Account of the Mohammedan Architecture and Decoration in the Cities of Cordova, Seville, and Toledo. By A. F. CALVERT. Author of 'The Alhambra,' 'Life of Cervantes,' &c. With 96 Coloured Plates, 200 Black-and-White Illustrations, and 200 Diagrams. Crown 4to, 42s. net.

BOMBAY DUCKS

An Account of some of the Everyday Birds and Beasts found in a Naturalist's El Dorado. By DOUGLAS DEWAR, B.A. F.Z.S. I.C.S. Illustrated by Capt. FAYRE, I.M.S.

OTHER VOLUMES.

ELGAR

By ERNEST NEWMAN. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.
A New Volume in "Music of the Masters."

THEODOR LESCHETIZKY

By ANNETTE HULLAH. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.
A New Volume in "Living Masters of Music."

BOOK OF RARER VEGETABLES.

By GEO. WYTHES, V.M.H., Head Gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, and HARRY ROBERTS. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.
A New Volume in "Handbooks of Practical Gardening."

JOHN LANE,
The Bodley Head, London; and New York.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE ENEMY AT TRAFALGAR	121
THE GARTER MISSION TO JAPAN	122
A GERMAN VIEW OF IRELAND	123
THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1381	124
NEW NOVELS (The Compromise; Frere's House-keeper; Thalassa; The Corner House; The Yellow Face; Mave)	124-125
CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY	125
BIBLIOGRAPHY	127
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Land Reform; The Life of Reason; The Victorian Chancellors; Man and Maid; The House of Souls; Nidderdale)	123-130
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	130
THE MOON OF LEAVES; PROF. O. SEYFFERT, OF BERLIN; 'BIBLIOTHECA SARAZIANA'; ADVANCED HISTORICAL TEACHING; FERDINAND VON SAAR	130-131
LITERARY GOSSIP	132
SCIENCE—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION; LA COMPARAISON DES LOIS PHYSIQUES AVEC LES LOIS BIOLOGIQUES; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; GOSSIP	133-135
FINE ARTS—AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK EPIGRAPHY; ENGLISH COSTUME; THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT WORCESTER; THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT NOTTINGHAM; GOSSIP	136-139
MUSIC—GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	139
DRAMA—J. L. TOOLE; GOSSIP	139-140
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	140

LITERATURE

The Enemy at Trafalgar. By Edward Fraser. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

DURING the last hundred years, and especially during the last twelve months, so much has been written on various aspects of the Trafalgar campaign that we might claim to be excused for thinking that there was nothing more to be said. But Mr. Fraser has convinced us of our error. He has undoubtedly discovered a gap in our knowledge, and has now filled it in a very interesting manner. Our own published accounts are, for the most part, based upon English evidence. The logs of the ships engaged, together with many public and private letters of men who fought in the great fight, have been preserved, have been printed, and have of late been freely used by historians and controversialists. But hitherto there has been no attempt to go beyond the narratives of the French naval historians, or to inquire whether any additional light might be thrown on the battle by the original papers in the French and Spanish archives. Mr. Fraser has undertaken this task with a painstaking thoroughness which will give his work a permanent value for the student; whilst the agreeable manner in which he has presented the results of his search and the form in which the publishers have issued the book, will recommend it to a wide circle.

The general history of the campaign and its strategy has long been public property, and Mr. Fraser has little to add to the accepted version. He does, indeed, illustrate incidentally a certain lack of definiteness in Napoleon's conception of his great project. At one time the Emperor believed that to have command of the Channel passage for six hours would

be sufficient for his purposes; at another, twelve; and again twenty-four; while Ganteaume wrote that, with forty-eight hours, the attempt, though extremely dangerous, could not be considered impossible. It is easy to dismiss these differences of estimate as mere details: in reality they have a very serious and always living importance. Even now a constantly recurring question is, "What is the minimum period of non-interference in which an enemy would be able to undertake the invasion of England?" and recent events have given a decided fillip to the controversy. It continues, however, to be impossible to define this limit of time with any pretence of accuracy. Napoleon, as we have seen, was far from clear in his ideas on the subject; and, among the opinions of recent naval strategists, the most authoritative does not err on the side of excess of detail. "I consider," said Sir Geoffrey Hornby, "that I hold the command of the sea when I can report to the Government that a military expedition can cross it with safety."

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Fraser in his appreciation of the French and Spanish officers, admirals and captains, arrayed against us. His sketches of them are always sufficient, always clear, and the generosity of his language is no less marked when its subject is the unhappy Villeneuve than when he deals with a popular hero, such as Lucas of the Redoubtable. But withal there is no blind enthusiasm. If Villeneuve utterly failed to perform an impossible task, the completeness of his failure was not entirely due to adverse circumstances and conditions. As a commander-in-chief he undoubtedly lacked that strength of character without which valour, diligence, even genius itself, are of no avail. On the other hand, if Lucas drew from defeat a degree of honour which other men have at times failed to win by victory, he did so very largely by virtue of careful forethought and preparation rather than by the unflinching courage which to many French writers has appeared his noblest possession. It was by continual and possibly irksome training that he—resembling in this our own "brave Broke"—rendered the Redoubtable worthy of its name in the day of battle; while as to brilliant courage, there was no lack of it in the allied fleet, and, were it alone the primary requisite of a fighting force, there would have been no decisive victory at Trafalgar.

That the failure of the allies was due partly to the superior efficiency of their enemy, partly to a fairly correct anticipation of their movements, and largely to their own internal dissensions and jealousies, is well known. Mr. Fraser emphasizes the disadvantage that they lay under owing to the constant military blockade of the ports. They were denied sea-training, and without it they could scarcely hope to contend on even terms with men who, by the course of the war, had become the most expert seamen that the world has ever known. He illustrates

also the proposition that the effective strength of an alliance is not to be estimated by a mere counting of heads. In peace three and three make six; in time of war they will be found to make five, or perhaps even four. Here we have the working out of the sum through its various steps, and our attention is called to the mutual recriminations which followed Calder's action—charges on the one hand that the Spaniards, "by gross incompetence and blundering, had thrown two ships away"; on the other, that French "treachery" was responsible for the loss. Then, as illustrating the popular view, came the series of assassinations which made it impossible for the French to give leave in Cadiz; and, as showing that the distrust was not confined to the lower orders, the naval authorities at Cadiz took pains to hamper the preparations of their allies (p. 25). This they could do the more readily because their resources were really unequal to the equipment of the whole of their own existing fleet.

It has of late become known that the work actually intended for the allied fleet at the time of its departure from Cadiz was new. Villeneuve's turning south had set the seal of failure on Napoleon's invasion project, and the fleet was now bound for the Bay of Naples, there to land the soldiers it carried, and to co-operate with General St. Cyr's army. But to Nelson the change was immaterial, and, if known, would have involved no alteration in his dispositions. His blockade of Cadiz was absolute. No project could be executed without evading that blockade, and, as he rightly judged, the attempt to evade it must ensure a battle.

It is inevitable that the new details presented in this volume should be employed by the controversialists who seek to determine the tactics of the battle, and they offer certain points of interest. Without entering the lists, we may say that the evidence of French observers seems to us strongly in favour of the traditional English view that the advance at least was made in columns. On the other hand, it stands out clearly that the columns were most irregular—that they were in fact "pelotons"; and that Collingwood's lee line was in a complicated order, or disorder, such as would inevitably follow upon a partly successful attempt to form a "line of bearing." This, indeed, is conclusively shown by a Spanish account (p. 263) which speaks of an attack delivered on the extreme rear of the allies by a third English line. Apart from this controversy, however, there are numerous points in which the evidence now offered throws some doubt on the accepted English version. It has, for instance, always been held in England that the Santa Ana was virtually disabled by the Royal Sovereign's first broadside, which laid low 400 men killed and wounded; but the official Spanish report shows (p. 258) that her total loss in the action was but 112 killed and 145 wounded, or 257 in all. There are similar discrepancies to which attention might be called, but the effect of the whole

is to confirm the English statement. The French and Spanish ships were alike well fought, they had to endure a succession of antagonists, and they yielded only when they had suffered very heavy loss. It was not to be expected that we should find in the narratives of the enemy an appreciation of the fact that several English ships were themselves singly subjected to concentrated attack, and we do not; but the consideration is none the less important, and cannot be left out of account in estimating the results of the engagement.

The inaction of Dumanoir's squadron, or perhaps it would be fairer to say its delay in coming into action, continues to present difficulties. The facts of the case are not obscure; but it is by no means clear why Dumanoir did not bring his squadron round on to the starboard tack earlier than he did. Was Villeneuve's signal to him made soon enough to give him a chance of saving the day? Was the signal made and unobserved? or was it unduly delayed? The point is of foreign interest. To Englishmen it is enough to know that Dumanoir did not move till the opportunity had gone, that the state of the weather further delayed him, and that when he did get round he did less than he might have done. Indeed, his long-range fire seems to have struck friend and foe alike, with the not unnatural result that he, like Landais—the colleague of Paul Jones in the celebrated action with the *Serapis*—incurred rather the detestation of his friends than the respect of his enemy. There is yet another obscure point about Trafalgar—a point as to which Mr. Fraser adduces evidence, but does not attempt a decision. What were the exact position and function of the allied "squadron of observation" during the battle? By accident rather than by design it was kept together; but whether it was in the line or, as some accounts and drawings show it, to leeward of the line, is not yet determined. It cannot, however, be a matter of indifference to the historian that each of two great adversaries attempted, before what proved to be the most important of naval battles, to form and use a flying squadron of the battle fleet, but that each at the last was compelled, for separate reasons, to dispense with the intended refinement.

It is stated at p. 391 that the French prisoners of war who died on board the prison hulks in the Medway were buried beside St. Mary's Creek. This is to a certain extent true, but it neglects the fact that these hulks lay near the mouth of the river in Stangate Creek, and that the dead were in the first instance buried on the banks of that creek. Indeed, the name Deadman Island survives to mark the spot; and, if report speaks truly, bones of these unhappy men are still occasionally found to show their first resting-place. From that they have, by force of circumstance, been moved not once, but twice.

The illustrations consist of battle scenes and of portraits, all of them interesting,

and the majority of them new to English readers. They are drawn, with few exceptions, from French and Spanish sources. The translations are for the most part satisfactory. There are, however, occasional slips, such as "windward" for *leeward* (p. 149), and "larboard" for *starboard* (p. 233); and at p. 111 Villeneuve is made to report that he "was able to make out that their [*i.e.* the English] fleet was formed in two columns," a statement which might be expected to go far towards settling the existing controversy as to Nelson's formation. But, as a matter of fact, what Villeneuve wrote was, "Je commençois à distinguer qu'il se developoit sur deux colonnes" (p. 422), which is a different thing.

In conclusion, we should without reserve thank Mr. Fraser for his interesting and important contribution to Trafalgar literature, were it not that he and his publishers are guilty of the sin of issuing this book—full as it is of matter bearing on recent controversy and living problems—with a most insufficient index, one scarcely deserving the name. Such indolence is really a handicap to a book of this sort, and Mr. Fraser ought to have seen to the matter himself, since he is, we believe, no novice as an author.

The Garter Mission to Japan. By Lord Redesdale. (Macmillan & Co.)

LORD REDESDALE, better known to some as the Mr. Mitford who nearly forty years ago published a charming volume of 'Tales of Old Japan,' and the only foreigner who has ever witnessed an actual *harakiri*, of which a vivid description is given in the 'Tales' (the most gruesome of all, perhaps, though a tale of New Japan), was the best choice the late Government could have made to accompany Prince Arthur of Connaught on the mission to carry the Order of the Garter to the Tennō of Japan. We are glad to say that the present volume ranks worthily with the former one. Though the scene is the same, a great change has taken place in it since the author accompanied Sir Harry Parkes in 1868 to be presented to the Mikado, then a sacrosanct, almost invisible presence, and now, after a reign of nearly forty years, the most powerful potentate of the East. Lord Redesdale's pages portray New Japan as graphically as in the years gone by his pen drew the picture of Kiu Nippon. All, however, was not perfect even in New Japan: "We arrived in February, the worst month for weather in the whole Japanese year." Then, as the Diadem (carrying the mission) arrived an hour too early, it missed the squadron of Admiral Kataoka, which had gone out the night before to meet it. Lastly, the geishas' faces were unpleasantly plastered over with thick coats of paint. Otherwise the record is unsullied by the shadow of an unpleasantness, and the book is, in effect, a sustained eulogy of Japan in all its ways, and of the Japanese of all classes in all their thoughts and deeds.

Hardly had the Diadem dropped her anchor before General Kuroki and Admiral Togo came on board—"the two mighty leaders with whose exploits the whole world has been ringing." These distinguished men are pronounced opposites. Admiral Togo is a "quiet, silent man with a rather melancholy face" and "the sweetest of smiles. He appears lost in thought, almost with his eyes fixed on the ground, and his head turned to the right." Who, knowing Japan, does not recognize this attitude? General Kuroki, on the other hand, "fine as an athlete for the Olympian games... the picture of a soldier, is always gay... a man of the most imperturbable good humour." "In both," adds Lord Redesdale, "self entirely disappears.... After having spoken with hundreds of Japanese of every condition in life, I have never once heard anything approaching to a boast over the brilliant successes of the late war." Too much, however, must not be made of this; the press was, naturally enough, full of boasting, and all the Mongolian races are singularly unemotional.

Wherever the mission went on its long tour through the country the school-children for many miles round were brought to greet the Prince. It must have been delightful to meet everywhere the "children waving their flags, and the girls' schools all singing 'God save the King' at the top of their voices." Of the reception at Shimbashi Lord Redesdale says:—

"Never before was such a compliment paid as that which awaited Prince Arthur.... The august sovereign, whom his subjects revere as something, if not actually divine, at any rate far removed above the rest of mankind, and as heir of a god-descended line of kings, had come, for the first time in all the history of the country, publicly to acclaim a foreign prince."

Of the Emperor himself a word or two must be said. His whole time is given to public work. What little leisure he has he spends in writing poetry. The Empress, too, is a poetess. Some of her poems have been published in the newspapers, and "have been much admired"—"purely on their merits," his Japanese informant was careful to impress upon Lord Redesdale. The Emperor—it would be better to designate the sovereign of Japan by his native title Tennō—"has had the talent to surround himself with the best councillors"—truly a kingly talent—"and so has he raised his country from the obscurity of a Hermit Nation to the proud position she now occupies among the great Powers of the world."

Further review of a book of this kind is unnecessary. It must be read, and to read the first page compels perusal to the last. The narrative is one of sustained interest. The circumstances and environment are described with the grace and restraint proper to a record of what took place on Japanese soil. Lord Redesdale's hand has lost none of its cunning. His picture of Old Japan was a delight some forty

years ago, and his portrait of New Japan is, if possible, more attractive, even though it lacks some of the quainter traits of the one limned by the second secretary of the British Legation when Sir Harry Parkes was Minister to Japan.

Die englische Kolonisation in Irland. Von Moritz Julius Bonn. (Stuttgart, Cotta.)

AMID the mass of controversial literature and partisan statements concerning the history of the English in Ireland, it is refreshing to come upon a book written not only with competent knowledge, but also with political indifference. Dr. Bonn represents no party. He is not bitten with the Celtic idea, as we find in the case of German professors who have made Irish or Welsh philology their special study. He is no apostle, or self-constituted emissary from any foreign State, who desires to stir up ill will between England and Ireland. His religious opinions, whatever they may be, are kept completely out of sight. These qualities make his book a most valuable and trustworthy history, though, on the other hand, it loses somewhat owing to its cold objectivity, both in style and in matter.

All through its chapters we find a want of appreciation of the sentimental side of Irish religion. Dr. Bonn reminds us strongly of Sir John Davis, who, in writing his famous tract 'Why Ireland was never thoroughly Conquered,' omits all mention of the question of creeds, and seems to prophesy that King James's Plantation has settled, or will settle, the whole Irish problem. Dr. Bonn is fully aware of the political part played by the Church of Rome in Ireland. He even in one place gives more credit than others have done to the depth of the national faith, in the preservation of which he does not give sufficient weight to the Jesuit mission. If he had compared the success of that mission in Ireland, during the closing years of Elizabeth, with the failure of an exactly similar mission in Wales, he would have been more disposed to admit that the common people were ready to follow their chieftains not only in their quarrels but also in their creeds. But these are disputable points. The whole tenor of his inquiry is rather economic, or political on that side, than spiritual.

The masterly introduction disposes of the fallacy of much modern Irish writing, that the country represents a Celtic character, and that the population owes its peculiarities solely to that strain of race. We cannot enter into dispute concerning this subject, but we may state briefly what we conceive to be the truth concerning the early history of the country. In the first place, Ireland as far back as we know it, and according to its very legends, was occupied by successive strata of population, of which the later conquered and enslaved the earlier, but of course without destroying them. Thus ethnological inquirers have, at least of recent years, come to recognize in the dark,

grey-eyed, submissive inhabitants of many outlying or secluded tracts a pre-Aryan layer which is most conveniently called Fírbolg. These were the so-called churls, who did any tillage done in old days, and were maltreated horribly by Irish clans and invaders alike. They still represent a very important feature in Irish life—that of submission to the village tyrant, or self-constituted leader, not from persuasion or from ignorance of his vices and falsehoods, but merely because it is their traditional instinct to obey. The local squireen, who defines himself as a gentleman because "he never did a hand's turn for himself or anybody else," represents the swordsmen and lesser free members of the clans. The traders in the towns, even in Galway, represent nothing but foreign settlers—Northmen, Dutchmen, West of England men, who have constantly supplied the inferior natives with light and leading. All this Dr. Bonn perfectly understands, and draws in his second chapter a picture of the Celtic life in Ireland which will infuriate the Irish Nationalist who can read German, but will delight the sober student. Our author thinks that the descriptions in Tacitus's 'Germania' and the famous picture of Gaul by Mommsen fairly reproduce the Ireland before the Conquest—a reckless and disordered society, from which the Danes, by their ruthless sacking of churches and monasteries, had rooted or almost rooted out the only hopeful element making for good. The Normans, indeed, when they came, were careful to found many religious houses and to build many churches; but these houses were widely different from those of the old Irish times, and to many of them the Irish were not even admitted. The whole society found by Strongbow, and conquered in much the same way as Cortes and Pizarro conquered Central America, was not one of hope, but one which promised to disappear, as it had already been hopelessly injured by internecine feuds and warfare. The English *conquista*, badly as it turned out, was therefore a lesser evil than continued isolation would have been.

The various blunders and misfortunes of the English colonization, its political and economic difficulties, its acknowledged failure, are all set down with masterly skill by Dr. Bonn in what may fairly be called a study in political anatomy. He awards praise (if ever it is due) and blame with perfect fairness. Thus it is usual, in Irish histories, to attribute most of the poverty and wretchedness of the country in the eighteenth century to the iniquitous commercial laws whereby England shackled or destroyed Irish trade for the benefit of English manufactures. Our author does not deny the iniquity of these laws, but he takes care to point out that, even if they had not existed, Ireland could never have prospered commercially without acquiring wholly different economic conditions—thrift, diligence, intelligence in production; in fact, those qualities which have often made the fortune of a nation living on poor soil and bad climate,

whereas Ireland is rich in the endowments of nature. The answer that, had no unjust restrictions existed, these qualities would have been developed, is proved fallacious by the case of North-Eastern Ireland, where, with the same restrictions, poorer soil, and worse climate, considerable prosperity has been attained, while in the rest of Ireland, although all restrictions have been removed, farming remains in a semi-barbarous condition.

As we said above, it is foreign to Dr. Bonn's attitude to discuss any religious causes for these contrasts, and we shall imitate his reticence. But political economy, which is his *Fach*, gives us, after all, only partial solutions of the great problems of history; the sentiments or prejudices of men are often responsible for fantastic results which are at great variance with the dictates of common sense and worldly interest. Thus in noticing the various efforts of the English to meet the recurring periods of distress in Ireland in the nineteenth century, and the obstacles put in their way by the Anglo-Irish dominant class, he regards, we think, too much of this resistance as conscious effort, definite policy, and does not make sufficient allowance for the mere drifting into difficulties, and the mere blind resistance to innovations without estimating the consequences. The great vice of the Irish landed class was stupidity; this, and no graver fault (if there can be a graver fault in politics), accounts for all their misfortunes. Dr. Bonn, citing from official documents (which are too often partial or hostile under the guise of figures), attributes to the landlords far more harshness and worldly care of their interests than ever they possessed. It is significant of their intellectual calibre that among the many members they contributed to the House of Commons during the last generation, when their very existence as a class was at stake, there was not a single leader, and there were very few of even average ability. Recently, the South County of Dublin could find no adequate home candidate to represent their interests, and had recourse to an English politician.

A party with no natural leaders is of course doomed to defeat, and this is the outcome of Dr. Bonn's inquiry. He considers that in the natural course of things Ireland will revert to its old anti-English population. The control by English intelligence and English ideas will cease, "and, except in Ulster, the English colonist who cannot accommodate himself to the wishes of the native population must depart." Does this phrase mean that he must accommodate himself in creed? If so, Dr. Bonn has made a very serious forecast. But it is tantalizing that he has not added to this parting shot a few sentences to tell us what he expects of Irish civilization under the new phase. On the one hand, the Catholic Church boasts that it has been for centuries the upholder of culture and learning. On the other, there are those who think that within a few years the

Catholic hierarchy will be obliged to retain in Ireland a certain number of educated Protestants by means of high salaries in order to maintain even an appearance of civilization in the country. Dr. Bonn's calm judgment on the future of Ireland would have been most interesting in the face of these wide differences of opinion. But the dry light of his science does not condescend to such speculations. Though his writing is devoid of ornament, the number of foreign words which variegate his style proves that he is no German nationalist, but merely a man of strict and cold science. We strongly commend his most valuable study to our readers.

The Great Revolt of 1381. By C. Oman. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

PROF. OMAN has performed a useful work in bringing together the results attained by the students of a famous episode in our history, and adding thereto some fresh information. His work will now be the textbook on the subject, and one which teachers will welcome. In addition to the well-known published writings, in recent years, of M. Réville, Mr. George Trevelyan, and Mr. Edgar Powell, the author has availed himself of some new material in the form of poll-tax returns at the Public Record Office, which has enabled him to propound a definite theory as to the actual cause of the revolt.

Prof. Oman's first chapter is devoted to setting forth "the complicated grievances" with which England was "seething" when the "unhappy poll tax" was granted in the Parliament which met at Northampton on November 5th, 1380. In the next he explains very clearly why the system adopted for the poll tax would prove harsh in its working, namely, that where there were no well-to-do residents in a parish, to be assessed at a higher rate, the whole sum due from it, which was determined by its population, had to be raised from the common people. His discovery, as we learn from the Preface, and his chief new point, are that the commons conspired to defeat the Government's intention by "the townships and their constables" sending in false returns, in which the population was grossly underestimated; and that the Government's retort was the issue of a 'Writ of Inquiry as to the Fraudulent Levying of the Poll Tax,' in fifteen counties, on March 16th. This writ (which, he believes, has never before been printed) was virtually, in his opinion, "the provocative cause of the whole revolt"; in addition to making every family which had concealed some members pay the tax on them, it exposed them "to punishment for having concealed them," and involved "the chastisement of tens of thousands of offenders." Hence "an explosion of popular wrath," which did not begin, however, it is admitted, till six weeks later.

The author's theory, we fear, shows signs of haste and insufficient study of the documents he cites. He seems to

be unacquainted with the important Commissions issued as early as January 2nd to sheriffs and escheators of counties,

"to inquire touching the number, names, abode, and condition of all lay persons over fifteen (beggars excepted), and, without waiting for or communicating with the collectors or controllers of the subsidy, to certify the result into the Exchequer, with power to arrest and imprison the disobedient,"

which not only anticipate his writ of March 16th, but are even previous to January 13th (we take the date from Stubbs, for Mr. Oman does not give it), when the first payments had to be made by the collectors.

Again, he charges the villagers themselves with making the false returns, and their constables with conniving. But his own writ lays the entire blame on the *Taxatores* and *Collectores*, who had "omitted persons" they ought to have included; and although he loosely cites the writ as stating "that the collectors and constables [*sic*] had behaved with shameless negligence and corruption," it distinguishes, on the contrary, most carefully the above tax-collectors from the constables, and, instead of blaming the latter, instructs the commissioners to take their evidence and that of the leading villagers as to the true numbers. Moreover, we do not find in it a word about the "punishment" or "chastisement," as alleged, of the families which had made false returns, or "its threats of imprisonment" against innumerable townships, but only the usual instructions to arrest and imprison those who resisted the Commissioners in the execution of their duties.

Nor is this all. Prof. Oman, we fear, has hopelessly confused the poll-tax returns, to the figures in which he attaches so much importance. There are two distinct sets of figures: the one taken from the "first return," namely, that of January, which the Government deemed grossly deficient; the other from the "revised return of May," as he terms it in a note (p. 30) based on Mr. Powell's researches. But in the Appendix devoted to the poll-tax rolls there is no mention or hint of more than one return, and this seems also to be true of the volume as a whole. Worse still, we discover, on collating the figures, that those given for the first return, on p. 28, are also given, two pages further on, as those of the revised returns, in the cases of Norfolk and Suffolk (the only ones we can test), although the discrepancy between the two returns is there shown to be enormous. The point is really of great importance, for in the Appendix setting out 'The Population of England in 1381' we are definitely told that the figures are those "returned by the collectors of the poll tax of 1381," i.e., of the first return as on p. 28, and yet, here also, the figures given for Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk (and, therefore, presumably, all the rest) are those, according to p. 30, not of the first return, but of the later "revised" one. We are thus left hopelessly in the dark as to which figures we are dealing

with. If they are those, not of the first, but of the revised return, then the discrepancy between the original returns of the collectors and those for the earlier poll tax of 1377 must be far more startling than even Mr. Oman imagines.

For the student it will be a great convenience to have here reprinted the important chronicle of the revolt contributed by Mr. Trevelyan to *The English Historical Review*, and the report of the inquiry on "the chief London traitors" which M. Réville transcribed. The former is translated by Mr. Oman, accurately we hope. But it is disquieting to find him rendering, in the narrative of the first riot, "Ils ne voderont nulle denier paier, pur cause que ils avoient un acquittance pur celle subsidie" (p. 32), by "they would not pay a penny more because they already had a receipt from himself for the said subsidy." Their receipt, on the contrary, would be from the collectors whose levy the commissioner had come to revise. In the other document, we notice that Mr. Oman selects "Sibley" as an alderman's name, when its true form is well ascertained as Sibille, Sibile, or Sybyle. One is glad to have, in another appendix, the "Poll-tax returns of Hinckford Hundred, Essex, in detail," which are interesting enough; but the reader should be warned that the Hundred contained forty-six parishes, though returns are here given for only "thirteen townships" (i.e. parishes), and the uncouth Bumpstead "ad trim" might surely have been given as "ad t[ur]rim," and Hythingham identified as Hedingham. One expects these things from the careful historical scholarship of to-day, and one does not like to see the poll tax of 1377 described on one page as levied from all "over 15 years of age," while we are warned on another that it was payable by "all persons over fourteen," not (as in 1381) over fifteen. It is because Prof. Oman's book, as we have said, supplies a want for teachers and students that we have drawn attention to certain points which will require revision if he should undertake a fresh edition.

NEW NOVELS.

The Compromise. By Dorothea Gerard. (Hutchinson & Co.)

ANY attempt to give, in the limited space at our disposal, the gist of this story of the Highland slate quarries might lead the reader to put it aside as a tract in favour of the celibacy of the ministry. This would be a great mistake, although the tragedy of an ill-mated pair and the consequences of their mistake on a second generation form its major portion. The pathetic picture of the man of lofty spirit gradually losing touch, first with his worldly-minded little wife, and after her death with his children, is limned—we had almost said—to perfection, and the atmosphere which surrounds the slate quarries and the hardy sons of toil to whom the worthy pastor, himself one of

them, feels a call, is excellently reproduced.

Frere's Housekeeper. By Margaret Smith. (Hurst & Blackett.)

FOR a first novel 'Frere's Housekeeper' is decidedly promising. The heroine's situation is in itself original. Driven from her home by a fanatical father and a dissipated brother, Janet finds herself living as "help" in a shiftless household, consisting of young children, a dying mother, and an amiable, but entirely helpless father. After Mrs. Frere's death the village tongues begin to wag, and not without reason, since Janet's employer—a perfectly irresponsible, but attractive personality—is not long in awaking to the charms of his young housekeeper, who has promised his wife on her death-bed not to desert the babies. She, however, still considers herself bound to a spiritless music-master of previous acquaintance, and it remains for the squire of East Buckley, by a series of ungentlemanly assaults, to storm the citadel and win the heart of the high-spirited, but much-disillusioned young woman. Pierce Hardy's character is, oddly enough, the least successful in the book, and is not on the same level with that of Frere, or Janet herself, or the remarkably vivid portrait of the rustic "Crazy Craddock." There is in the book a fine leaven of humour, which safely carries the heroine through her many difficulties.

Thalassa. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THOUGH—or maybe because—the central figure of this story is strongly reminiscent of Charlotte Brontë's Rochester, it is eminently a pleasant book to read—sweet and wholesome. The heroine is one of those charming personalities whom we have come to look for from this author. Once the characters are staged—and this process is somewhat long drawn out—the dénouement is inevitable to those who know their 'Jane Eyre.' We cannot bestow higher praise than to say that this does not detract from our sustained interest in the characters and their story.

The Corner House. By F. M. White. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

The Yellow Face. By F. M. White. (F. V. White & Co.)

Two more detective stories are to hand from the prolific author of 'The Cardinal Moth.' If any one wishes to reach his holiday resort without any knowledge of what sort of country he has passed through, on the way, let him take these stories to read on the journey. For ourselves, we look for a pause in the flow of this writer's fiction, for we expect from his clever and ingenious pen one of those sustained and noteworthy novels which require ample leisure and consideration.

Mave. By Randall Charlton. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS novel we take from various evidences to be the work of a comparatively new arrival in the field of fiction. The dialogue is rather too full of sound and fury and the clash of exclamatory utterance; but the odd story, when it does not suggest a partially insane fancy, shows a riotous, if not always strong imagination. One asks what influence, if not, perhaps, Mr. Meredith's, may have helped to shape some of the situations. The unnecessary strength of language is one of the principal weaknesses of the book.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.

Ten Tudor Statesmen, by A. D. Innes (Nash), is a well-written collection of short and eminently sensible character sketches of Henry VII. and VIII., Wolsey, More, Cromwell, Somerset, Cranmer, Cecil, Walsingham, and Raleigh, with reproductions from their portraits. They would make excellent "Extension Lectures," and perhaps have already served that purpose. We are willing to accept most of these judgments as thoroughly sane and practical. Only in the case of Raleigh there appears a tendency to view his work in colonial enterprise through a haze of rosy illusion. A word must be said below in another connexion on the author's account of Cromwell's rise to power, which is represented as more sudden than it really was. The volume will not add anything to the reputation of the author of 'England under the Tudors,' which contains stronger work, but it may induce those who read history by preference in the form of light essays to turn to his more serious book for further information. "Henningham" is a mistake for Castle Hedingham, but small slips of this sort are not numerous.

We can recommend also a book which treats of the same period, in the same agreeable, if somewhat desultory way. *Renascence Portraits*, by Dr. Paul Van Dyke (Constable & Co.), contains essays on Pietro Aretino, Thomas Cromwell, and the Emperor Maximilian, a somewhat strangely assorted trio. The essays are the result of considerable research, and are well-written and interesting studies, injured only by a total want of care in the correction of the proofs, and a general laxity in such small particulars as references and foot-notes. As Professor of History at Princeton, Dr. Van Dyke chooses the opportunity of introducing students to the life and writings of Aretino, the Oscar Wilde of sixteenth-century Venice, and for once it may be desirable to hope that the young will rest content with what their teacher has given them, and abstain from closer inspection of the original sources. The nature of the fascination which Aretino exercised over men and women of his own generation is cleverly and sympathetically analyzed by Dr. Van Dyke, who has made a sufficient use of the Italian editions of his letters.

The essay on Cromwell is the outcome of a minute inquiry into Cardinal Pole's account of the "student of Machiavelli," and in discussing the circumstances of Cromwell's rise to power the author takes a view not altogether in accordance with that of Mr. Innes; Mr. Innes's theory that Cromwell, in his first interview with the king, suggested the broad outlines of the Reformation

policy, and in consequence at once became Henry's intellectual inspirer, involves one great difficulty, namely, the lapse of some years before Cromwell's supremacy became the subject of attention in diplomatic circles.

Whether Henry VIII. or Cromwell inspired the part which the other played is still as doubtful as it was to the spectators of the drama.

Finally, the account of Maximilian (though in the German references the printers have found even greater difficulty than in Italian) may be praised as a fresh, just, and well-drawn character study, which serves well the purpose of an introductory sketch. It might with advantage have been placed at the beginning of the volume instead of the end. Reproductions of three famous portraits of the biographer's subjects appear in the text.

In criticizing *Lectures on the History of the Middle Ages*, by G. D. Ferguson, Professor of History in the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (Kingston, Canada, Uglow & Co.), we must note that the work has been unusually badly printed. Prof. Ferguson tells us that this is due to the inexperience of colonial publishers, and the use of the linotype, which has caused new errors after the volume left the author's hands. These lectures were surely worth issuing in better style. There is much sound scholarly work in them, but in their present form it is almost impossible to read them attentively, the mind being continually distracted by errors of every possible variety. Prof. Ferguson has gone over an immense amount of ground in a summary way, dwelling mainly on mediæval institutions from the fall of the Roman Empire to the Reformation, chiefly from the point of view of France. Neither his style nor his judgment keeps pace with his learning, which is evidently considerable. The style is too often slipshod, and the decisions on a good many points excite question; for instance, the observations that England was isolated "throughout the whole of the Middle Ages," and that "her connection with France through Normandy was rather [sic] hostile, and neither country was likely to be influenced by the other's civilization." There is a certain pleasing naïveté in some of Prof. Ferguson's observations: he complains that Dr. Hodgkin's explanation of the fall of the Roman Empire is unsatisfactory, as it amounts to little more than a statement that it was God's will: "I, too, firmly believe in 'God in History,' but I also believe that man is a most important factor in carrying out his own destiny." The most satisfactory thing in these lectures is the evidence which they offer that the lecturer is in touch with continental learning at all points important for his subject, and that the young Canadian students, at whose request the book is published, are being introduced to a wide range of historical study under the guidance of a competent teacher. But the whole must be carefully corrected before any use can be made of it in England.

The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor, 1086-1565. By F. G. Davenport. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is an extremely unpretentious, but none the less very remarkable piece of work, which comes from the hand of an American lady who is now assisting in the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The subject of Miss Davenport's study has been the court rolls of the manor of Fornett, near Norwich, which formed part of the estate of the Earls of Norfolk. With extraordinary zeal she has hunted out from many various sources a mass of documents

relating to this now unimportant place; but equal to her zeal has been her discretion, for she has mastered her material, and has not allowed it to master her. In the appendixes about ninety pages of transcribed record are printed—a small fraction only of what has been handled. The paper on the scientific results of the inquiry occupies a hundred pages, and here is set out the history during five centuries of a manor which there is every reason to suppose resembled hundreds of its neighbours. The history of the lord's demesne is studied century by century, and the history of the relations of the tenants to their land is taken period by period in the same way. The results obtained are not mere jejune records of dead facts; they are facts grouped for interpretation, and with such skill are they interpreted that we feel that we are reading in the history of Forncett the agricultural history of a great part of England. It is very difficult to deal statistically with matters which absolutely demand statistical interpretation if they are to have any real importance, and as relentlessly refuse to submit to the application of statistical principles. The cryptic character of such records is generally due to the fact that the writer was an accountant, not a statistician, and as an accountant he was careless how often he altered his terms and his scheme of reckoning. Every one who has copied a terrier, or has tried to trace out by means of plans the geographical history of village holdings, knows how tantalizingly often the faded picture seems about to reappear in all its original sharpness of outline, and then suddenly comes a blot, a gall-stain, a piece of blurred modern drawing, and the hope of complete restoration is gone. The simplest human annals have often followed the pattern of "Hollane," a road in Forncett, which Miss Davenport thus describes:—

"This road is sunk so deep below the level of the fields that it has been abandoned in part for a parallel road running next it, but on higher ground."

The history of Forncett and, indeed, of every manor is more complex than this, and the moral of it is not so easily pointed. Forncett has kept some open fields to this day, but it is not one of those places where the open fields fall into pretty patterns; there were too many settlements within the manor to admit of the existence of a simple field system with well-defined outlines. The manorial unity had nothing of the immemorial about it here.

We commend specially to the attention of students the map of Forncett which accompanies this book. Those who have ever attempted to make such a map will know that it is not an easy thing. The facts have an awkward habit of "slipping," as tracing paper slips if it is not firmly held by pins; and once the facts have slipped, accurate reproduction becomes impossible. On this map a single contour is stated to be "conjectural"; the position of the messuages in one small plot alone is "conjectural." Such a result has involved infinite patience, memory, and above all that power of accurate geographical vision which the antiquary often lacks.

What has been done for this manor—by no means a specially simple case—could be done for others. Students of local topography have needed a model of this kind, for though we have plenty of printed record and plenty of antiquarian zeal, intellectual stimulus has been lacking—the knowledge of what to look for, and examples of scientific co-ordination. Among the more striking results obtained by the present

inquiry we note the evidence which points to the fact that while the unfree were grouped in village clusters, many of the freemen dwelt apart and scattered; the evidence that the free holding averaged in size about 50 per cent. more than the servile; the evidence of an unusually active land market in the early fifteenth century, with comparatively high rentals; and above all the evidence which shows that between 1376 and 1565 the loss of population after the Black Death was never recovered: the population of the manor remained about half as great as it had been during the early part of the fourteenth century.

The England and Holland of the Pilgrims, by the late Dr. H. M. Dexter and his son Morton Dexter (Constable & Co.), is a very minute and learned study of the early founders of Congregationalism. Dr. Dexter's 'Congregationalism of the last Two Hundred Years,' published in 1880, excited a good deal of controversy, and he devoted the remaining years of his life to a further detailed inquiry into the lives of the founders of the Pilgrim Church, Robert Browne, John Robinson, and especially William Brewster. He collected a mass of polemical Puritan literature, and worked laboriously in English and Dutch archives. He did not live to complete his work, but his son has carried it on and has published the collections relating to the origins of Brownism in England and in Holland. They are somewhat needlessly discursive, going back even to Domesday Book for particulars of the village of Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, which had the honour of being the scene of William Brewster's early activities. Dr. Dexter succeeded in tracing Brewster's connexion with Peterhouse, and in consequence a chapter is devoted to English university life from early times. The second half of this stout volume of 673 pages is more valuable than the first, for here we are upon ground which is the author's own, namely, the history of the Brownists in Amsterdam and Leyden to 1620, the year of the departure for New England. An appendix gives full details of all the persons who made up the Pilgrim company in Leyden, a work involving much painstaking research. There is also a bibliography, but it is not very satisfactorily arranged, the titles of the various tracts of Apology, Appeal, and Argument being set out in alphabetical conjunction, for instance, with 'Arch. Hist. Camb., Willis-Clark.'

Flame-bearers of Welsh History: being the Outline of the Story of 'The Sons of Cunedda.' By Owen Rhoscomyl. (Merthyr Tydfil, the Welsh Educational Publishing Company.)—Owen Rhoscomyl has hitherto been known chiefly as a writer of historical romances. He now makes his first appearance in the rôle of historian and antiquary. It is necessary to emphasize this at the outset, as both the title of his new book and the associations of his name may suggest to many a work of fiction rather than a contribution to the early history of the Cymry. Feeling, perhaps, the need of sponsors to vouch for him in this changed character, he has succeeded in inducing the Professors of Celtic at Oxford and Liverpool to introduce him to his new public in a couple of eulogistic prefaces. The style in which this first historical essay is written remains, however, that of romance, and even some of the matter seems also to belong to that branch of imaginative literature. The writer has attempted a new version of some obscure chapters of early British history, without giving adequate authorities for his statements. Indeed, he frankly states in his introduction that much of the matter of his

book is "totally new, and therefore to be doubted until the proofs are known." It is in the Old Welsh genealogies that he looks for "the new evidence," but these have hitherto been only little used, partly owing to the fact that, in common with Welsh genealogies of a much later period, their names have no dates assigned to them; partly also because copyists are believed to have repeatedly strung together a series of independent pedigrees, innocently representing them as one continuous genealogy. Owen Rhoscomyl prides himself upon having discovered a key, if not a number of keys, to this tangled maze:—

"That key is Nature's law of the contemporaneousness of any number of men co-descended in any given number of generations from a common ancestor, provided always that they live under such natural laws and conditions as those of pre-Norman, or pre-Edwardian Cymru."

This proviso postulates a great deal as to the chances of life in early Wales. But even if the truth of the so-called law be granted, we think that the claim put forward as to its value in solving the problems of primitive Cymric society is greatly exaggerated. Prof. Kuno Meyer states it as follows in his commendatory preface:—

"By discovering a law, synchronising the generations in the early centuries of our era, he [the author] is enabled to show in which generation, and therefore at what date, each person lived, thus placing him side by side with his contemporaries. Then, as his kinship and the district to which he belonged is known, he finds it possible to judge which side in a conflict each person would be most likely to take, and also what events and movements he could not possibly have taken part in by reason of his location. By thus using the pedigrees as a thread through the maze of shifting events, or conflicting accounts, he is further able to gauge the migration of tribes, and sometimes, by showing the simultaneous shifting of a group of tribes from one part of the country to the other, to establish the fact of the migration of a whole race."

There is certainly nothing in this volume to warrant such sweeping assertions; in fact, Prof. Meyer himself hesitates to say, "without much further investigation," how far these results have been obtained in the present work, and he obviously recognizes the necessity of far more convincing proofs when he expresses the hope—which we re-echo—"that Owen Rhoscomyl may be enabled to lay his researches before the public in a still fuller (and more strictly scientific) manner."

What the author's study of the Genealogies of the Princes has led him to give us is not so much a history of the Welsh people as a flamboyant account of the descendants of the kingly stock of the North British chieftain Cunedda, who seized the office of Dux Britanniarum and the "Crown of Britain" on the departure of the Romans, down to that time, just a thousand years later, when Cunedda's descendant, "Harry Tudor, recaptured that Crown, on Anbian Hill, in the centre of England." In connexion with the author's florid style it should be said that the work, in the cheaper form of a "school edition," is intended for use as a "reader" in secondary schools and the upper standards of primary schools. It is, however, strange that he should choose a school-book as the medium for giving to the public the firstfruits of his research, and stating, for the first time, his newly formed theories as to certain points in Welsh history.

The preceding criticism applies, for the most part, only to the first hundred pages of the book, or about one-third of the whole. In the remaining portion the author presents a series of glowing pictures—perhaps occasionally over-coloured—of the Welsh princes.

and their exploits from the time of Howel the Good to the accession of Henry VII. It is evident that his account of the military operations of this period is the result not only of careful study of the documentary evidence, but also of visits to the actual scenes of those operations. The author's training and experience as a soldier—a fact disclosed by Prof. Rhys—give weight to his conclusions on such subjects, while his appreciation of the valour and warlike skill of the Welsh will help to strengthen the national feeling of self-respect in the youths of the public schools of Wales.

M. Dry in his present work, *Soldats Ambassadeurs sous le Directoire*, 2 vols. (Paris, Plon), undertakes to describe the work and careers of the chief military men who served as French ambassadors in the years 1795-9. The field had been to some extent covered by M. Masson and the Comte de Barral in their accounts of the diplomatic service and foreign policy of the French Republic; and it may be questioned whether the interest of the subject warranted its treatment in its present extended form. The chief subjects of this monograph are Pérignon, Truguet, Aubert-Dubayet, Clarke, Canclaux, Lacombe St. Michel, and Bernadotte. Of these only Bernadotte and Clarke are of much importance, and their careers have already been closely studied, owing to their connexion with Bonaparte. It must also be admitted that M. Dry has written an excessively long Introduction. In 72 pages, succeeding a Preface of adequate length, he has dealt with the relations of the leading generals to the Revolutionary Governments, the traditions of the diplomatic service, and the diplomats of the Directory. It is difficult to feel much interest in the careers of the first three men named above, the recital of which covers the first volume. The reasons which led Bonaparte at first to fix upon Truguet for the command of the expedition which it was proposed early in 1798 to send to the English coast, and then, after a personal interview, to pass him over, are not elucidated by M. Dry. In any case, Truguet was sent off to Madrid, where he succeeded in earning the ill will of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand, and finally was for a time entered on the list of the *émigrés*. The removal of his name was effected at the time when Sicily became the leading Director, but the author is not able to find out whose influence availed to restore the credit of the proscribed diplomatist. The fortunes of Aubert-Dubayet and of his successor, Ruffin, at Constantinople are of little interest. The relations of France to the Porte at that time had already been described by M. Herbet in 'Une Ambassade turque sous le Directoire' (Paris, 1902). Though one may pity Ruffin, who had the bad fortune to be shut up, at the Sultan's orders, in the "Seven Towers," yet it must not be forgotten that Bonaparte's unprovoked attack on Egypt had given the Porte cause to take vengeance for that piratical enterprise. This is a side of the question which M. Dry does not treat with his wonted fullness. It is a mistake to attribute (vol. i. p. 522) the participation of Russia in the War of the Second Coalition to the insistent prayers of Prince Ferdinand of Würtemberg. The anger of the Tsar Paul at the capture of Malta by France fully accounted for his conduct, as every student of the Russian despatches of 1798-9 will testify. The most interesting parts of the second volume are those which refer to the connexion between Clarke and Bonaparte in Italy in 1796-7, especially the judgment passed by the former on the latter in a secret

report (ii. pp. 34-5) which shows much penetration into character. But into the careers of Clarke and of Bernadotte we cannot enter here. It must suffice to say that the questions raised by the riot of the Viennese on April 13th, 1798, and the insult to the French tricolour, are fully treated. The narrative of M. Dry is full, and amply provided with notes both justificatory and critical.

Aspern, by Maximilian, Ritter von Hoen (Vienna, C. W. Stern), forms the third instalment of the series "Das Kriegsjahr 1809 in Einzeldarstellungen." It is a good account of the battle of Aspern-Essling, which dealt to the prestige of Napoleon so heavy a blow at the time. Unfortunately, the little volume is disfigured by cheap popular sketches of the fighting, and it lacks the footnotes and discussion of authorities which should accompany any serious attempt to set forth the complexities of the long and desperate conflict of May 21st-22nd, 1809. Apart from this defect, the story is well told, full justice being done to the gallantry of the French and to the generalship of Masséna and Lannes. The storming of the church of Aspern by the Austrians late on the 22nd is described with spirit. Despite the reference to the lack of ammunition on both sides, it is difficult to see why the fighting died down on the evening of the 22nd, when the Austrians had won so decided an advantage. The author blames the Archduke Charles for presuming that Napoleon would seek for peace after so serious a blow. The censure is probably just: but on May 24th his forces were too exhausted to make an immediate attack on the French communications, and at the close of May it seemed highly probable that Prussia would ally herself with the Court of Vienna. In any case, whether from the *mollesse* of the Archduke, or the insufficiency of his means, or the indecision of Frederick William III., the opportunity was lost, and Aspern-Essling remained fruitless.

We have also received from the same publisher a popular booklet, *Napoleon und seine Marschälle*, by Capt. Oskar Criste.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Books printed in Dublin in the Seventeenth Century. By E. R. McC. Dix. (Dublin, O'Donoghue.)—The issue of a fourth part, the completion of this work, affords us an opportunity of considering the magnitude of the task Mr. Dix set himself and the results he has obtained. The hearty thanks of every one interested in the bibliography or in the history of Ireland are specially due to him, in that, though a busy professional man, he has devoted himself almost unaided to the compilation of a draft bibliography of Irish printing, and to its publication in an accessible form. We hope that the librarians of Ireland will take up the challenge thrown down to them, and that we may within some reasonably short period be able to congratulate an Irish Bibliographical Society on the issue of an analogue to Mr. Aldis's list.

If students of English printing feel a sinking of the heart when they try to estimate the number of early printed English books lost to us beyond hope of recovery, what must be the feelings of the Irish bibliographer! Humphrey Powell, first of his craft, certainly printed in Dublin from 1550 to 1566, yet of all his production during that period only two copies of the Common Prayer Book, two proclamations (preserved in the Record Office) and a fragment, and some

eight-page 'Articles' remain. In 1571 an unknown printer produced a broadside poem and a catechism (of which two copies survive) in an Irish type made up apparently, with great ingenuity, from Italian, Greek, and Anglo-Saxon founts. One copy of another proclamation printed in 1595 by another printer—William Kearney—is the sole remnant of his press, though he was the Queen's Printer and printed the New Testament in Irish. In 1600 we come upon another printer, John Francke or Frankton (also a bookbinder, as we learn from the accounts of Trinity College), who became King's Printer in 1605. All known copies included, only eleven fragments remain of half a century's production. From this time forward the issue of books and broadsides was continuous, though for the greater part of the century restricted to the King's Printer in Dublin. In August, 1618, this office was assigned to Felix Kyngston and Thomas Downes, who, before July, 1620, transferred it to the Stationers' Company of London, from that time to November 1st, 1641, the only printers in Ireland. In June, 1642, we meet for the first time the name of William Bladen, who remains the Government printer till 1661. It is during the progress of the Rebellion that we find for the first time a second printing press in Ireland—set up at Waterford by Thomas Bourke for the Confederate Catholics. Later, when this party split up, still another press—that of Peter de Pienne, evidently of foreign origin—was founded by the Nuncio Rinuccini, Bourke's press removing to Kilkenny, where in 1649 he was succeeded as printer to the Confederate Catholics by William Smith, of whom we hear again as printing in Cork in 1679. Cromwell in 1649 carried a press with him to the south of Ireland (perhaps from Dublin), an army order of its printing at Cork still surviving; and it seems to have remained there for some time, to judge by contemporary reprints. With the return of settled government all these presses disappear for a time, though type and press once in existence are not easily destroyed. A book printed at Cork in 1664 is known. Later, regular printing houses were opened in Dublin, and after 1688 at least three were in operation there.

Mr. Dix's list contains some 1,200 entries for the century it covers. There can be no doubt that this number will be largely added to, and we hope that every effort will be made to do so. May we suggest that in any future edition much space and labour may be saved by adopting modern methods? A single-line entry will contain information sufficient for most inquirers, preparatory to the full bibliography which must come. Moreover, the notes prefixed to the work, however interesting, have no place in a bibliography. They contain no new matter, and the purely bibliographical part of them could have been put easily into a couple of pages. If, too, the list is to stop at 1700, there is no reason against including the whole of Irish printing up to that time. Mr. Dix has placed every person interested in Irish history under the deepest obligation to him for his spirited attempt to lay the foundations of a national bibliography.

The Library (Moring) for July is a number of more than usual interest. Its first article, as is fitting, is devoted to the memory of Dr. Garnett, who was one of the advisory committee of the review and had contributed several important articles to it. Some graceful lines by Mr. Austin Dobson are followed by a short memoir by Mr. Fortescue, his successor as Keeper of the Printed Books, in which ample tribute is paid to his editorship of the General Catalogue of the British

Museum, one of the most important aids to students of our time. Dr. Garnett's memory for the contents of books was marvellous, and his original contributions to literature receive due acknowledgment from Mr. Arthur Symonds. Mr. Pollard closes the series of contributions with some reminiscences of Dr. Garnett as a librarian and a founder of the Bibliographical Society, and with some remarks on recent appreciations. Dr. Alexander Hill writes on the responsibility of librarians for the public taste. It is a subject that requires ventilation, but we should hardly like to leave the choice of our own reading in the hands of one who can write of Anatole France (we can guess no other name), "One of the most powerful and graceful of French novelists has recently produced a book which has been much read notwithstanding the fact that from time to time he checks the easy flow of his argument to spit in his reader's face." Mr. Redgrave writes on 'The Lady Dilke Gift to the National Art Library.' The importance of this benefaction to students of art speaks for itself, but Mr. Redgrave might have developed the subject a little more fully in a review that will be read by many to whom the National Art Library is no more than a name. He has doubtless been unwilling to repeat facts already published in the memoir of Lady Dilke; but the article suffers in continuity and interest to some extent. The 630 works presented form a collection of the first importance, and we hope that, in consideration of their fine state of preservation and good bindings, they will be kept as a separate collection, much as the Grenville Library is kept in the British Museum, and only issued to serious students under special regulations. In this way the memory of a lover of art and generous benefactor would be preserved under conditions likely to attract other book-lovers to follow her example. Mr. Axon supplies some notes on 'Christian Captive Indulgences,' interesting as far as they go, and Miss Lee contributes her usual article on 'Recent Foreign Literature.' The number closes with a paper by Mr. Sheavyn on 'Patrons and Professional Writers under Elizabeth and James I.' Sidney, Pembroke, Leicester, Essex, Southampton, and Lucy, Countess of Bedford, are among the patrons; the writers, successful or otherwise, are dealt with at greater length. The amounts received by them, their struggles for recognition, and even the harm they did by too much praise of great men are recounted at length in an article which no one interested in the vicissitudes of authorship should fail to read.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WAT TYLER, Jack Straw, John Ball, and the other early rebels who rose on behalf of the English peasantry would probably be astonished to find themselves made use of to advocate colonial preference or other parts of the new Protection. The first portion of *Land Reform*, by Mr. Jesse Collings (Longmans), is occupied by the land question, in which he has long been deeply interested, and carries us backwards, from a Bill recently before Parliament, to the origin of the feudal land system and the movement against it on behalf of the yeomen. The later chapters are on very different subjects, although they are closely connected in the author's mind. That on 'Food Supply in Time of War' is in direct contradiction to the usual reading of the effect of that inquiry. The majority Report condemns the proposal to hamper our wheat trade, with the effect

of limiting sources of supply. The author quotes passages which may appear to tell the other way. Mr. Jesse Collings will carry a larger public with him in his attempt to supply material for a history of the land question, from the point of view of the occupying owner, than he will in his definite proposals. His attack on the Poor Law is far from clear in its teaching. He declares it, with truth, "peculiar to this country"; although France is now engaged on an imitation of our system, and has long possessed an optional local Poor Law, of which, indeed, there are many traces in other lands. Mr. Jesse Collings, however, appears to desire, not the abolition of "our Poor Law institution, peculiar to this country," but a return to outdoor relief, at all events temporarily, until he is able to carry out his proposals for seating more firmly a peasantry upon the land. Unfortunately, these proposals are not on the lines of those which are favoured by the new democracies, and would be rejected (by the electorate of New Zealand, for example) almost unanimously. There was a moment when, but for the opposition of the great landowners, such a system as that here recommended might have been tried in this country, in imitation of that which—always known in France—was extended by the effects of the Revolution. The time, we believe, has passed, and the Conservative classes, if they desired to make this new departure, would find popular opposition too strong for them. Mr. Collings has kept politics under control, and no doubt thinks that he has succeeded in producing a book which will be found impartial by those concerned. The allotments provisions of the Liberal Local Government Act of 1894 are properly condemned as costly and cumbersome, with the result "that the compulsory clauses of the Act, like those of the Allotments Act of 1887, have rarely been put in force." It is right to remember that the clauses would have been stronger and simpler had it not been for the action of the chiefs of the party to which Mr. Jesse Collings belongs. It is also fair to add that neither party in the State has been so advanced in connexion with the land question in England as both have been in Ireland, and that a great deal of ignorance and indifference and neglect has been manifested all round. There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the usual view, adopted by Mr. Jesse Collings, that the occupying ownership of land is more handicapped with charges than is any other profession. The rates were decreased on land, and before that change the belief was pretty general that land was rated too high. On the other hand, there are many writers who assert that under the income tax land is more favourably treated than is any other interest. Some of the heaviest charges on land are, in certain districts, those connected with tithe, the peculiarities attending which make it a cause of particular classes of land remaining out of cultivation. We do not follow Mr. Collings in his compensatory attack on the shipping interest for asking that the coasts should be lighted from the taxes. We believe that the shipowners follow the ordinary line of legislation on the subject throughout the world.

The Life of Reason; or, the Phases of Human Progress.—Part V. *Reason in Science.* By George Santayana. (Constable & Co.)—The author of this fascinating work is a philosopher, but a poet, a Professor at Harvard, but of pure Basque blood, being born, we believe, at Avila, the strange walled city on the top of the mountains near

Burgos. Hence probably his remark, "all our proofs are, as they say in Spain, pure conversation," concerning the speculative reconstruction of experience. So say we of his book, adding that, in his case, the conversation is of the purest and most delightful. Nay, such is the sheer charm of it that we are apt to be careless whether we probe down to the precise meaning. When one is smiling gently, to knit the brow is a physical impossibility. Besides, to follow a philosopher is to argue with him. But Prof. Santayana is an impressionist. Academies and the conventions are not for him. He would refuse to die *selon les règles*. In short, he would not argue back. He would, indeed, be ready to cap epigrams. But we, in our turn, decline the unequal combat.

Prof. Santayana has fallen in love with the fair maid Science. She has an aged relative, Materialism, whom in his heart he knows to be impossible. Still, he would honourably wed Science, disreputable connexions and all. There loom, however, prosaic possibilities in the future. The ladies are likely in the end to be banished to the kitchen, whilst the gentle moralist amuses himself in another part of the house.

"Any one," we read, "who can at all catch the drift of experience—moral no less than physical—must feel that mechanism rules the whole world."

"Only in inorganic matter is the ruling mechanism open to human inspection: here changes may be seen to be proportionate to the elements and situation in which they occur. Habit here seems perfectly steady, and is called necessity, since the observer is able to deduce it unequivocally from given properties in the body, and in the external bodies acting upon it. In the parts of nature which we call living, and to which we impute consciousness, habit, though it be fatal enough, is not so exactly measurable and perspicuous. Physics cannot account for that minute motion and pulsation in the earth's crust, of which human affairs are a portion. Human affairs have to be surveyed under categories lying closer to those employed in memory and legend. These looser categories are of every sort—grammatical, moral, magical—and there is no knowing when any of them will apply, or in what measure. Between the matters covered by the exact sciences and vulgar experience there remains, accordingly, a wide and nebulous gulf. Where we cannot see the mechanism involved in what happens, we have to be satisfied with an empirical description of appearances as they first fall together in our apprehension; and this want of understanding in the observer is what popular philosophy calls intelligence in the world."

The believer in mechanism as the last word about the universe is bound, as Prof. Santayana sees, to believe not only in matter and motion, but likewise in mathematics. Hence science for him has two departments, which he names "physics" and "dialectic." Now in the case of dialectic (which includes not only mathematics, but also logic and "the dialectical developments of ethics") it might seem harder than in the case of physics to ignore the part played by the subject. But no. Apparently things think themselves at the level of common sense which is the level of science: "To be awake is nothing but to be dreaming under control of the object; it is to be pursuing science to the comparative exclusion of mere mental vegetation and spontaneous myth." "Our" part is that of the dreamer—passive. In fact, it is Science that insists on wedding Prof. Santayana—Science, the fair maid, the two sides of whose face are so distractingly different.

"We," however, though unreal, do seem to come in somewhere after all, at any rate for ourselves. For the "life of reason," which the book is about, is entirely concerned with the moral values of things—

those moral values that really they have not got at all. Now the moral value of mechanism for Prof. Santayana is that it seems to him to be true. Science is "useful and delightful, as seeing is." At the same time the mechanical view of life would not seem to be an unmixed blessing for every one:

"Perhaps the worst incident in the popular acceptance of evolution has been a certain brutality thereby introduced into moral judgment, an abdication of human ideals, a mocking indifference to justice, under cover of respect for what is bound to be, and for the rough economy of the world."

We might, indeed, gather from a casual passage that Prof. Santayana attaches a high moral value to fatalism, which is but mechanism made into a maxim of the will:

"Napoleon's consciousness might perhaps be more justly identified with the truth or reality of him than could that of most people, because he seems to have been unusually cognisant of his environment and master of the forces at work in it and in himself. He understood his causes and function, and knew that he had arisen, like all the rest of history, and that he stood for the transmissible force and authority of greater things."

Clearly, however, the good life, as our philosopher understands it, is by no means bounded by mechanical science. Take his account of the value of history, for instance. There is a dreary kind of history that falls, or, rather, will fall if ever it be written, under the head of physical science—an anthropology that will have become continuous with biology, even as biology with chemistry. But this is not the history for which his soul yearns. He longs to take his ease under the cool shade of his own "mental vegetation":—

"When historical investigation has reached its limits a period of ideal reconstruction may very likely set in. Indeed, were it possible to collect in archives exhaustive accounts of everything that has ever happened, so that the curious man might always be informed on any point of fact that interested him, historical imagination might grow free again in its movements. Not being suspected of wishing to distort facts which could so easily be pointed to, it might become more conscious of its own moral function, and it might turn unblushingly to what was important and inspiring in order to put it with dramatic force before the mind. Such a treatment of history would reinstate that epic and tragic poetry which has become obsolete: it might well be written in verse, and would at any rate be frankly imaginative: it might furnish a sort of ritual, with scientific and political sanctions, for public feasts."

Even so "unblushingly" turns Prof. Santayana to the important and inspiring as he feels them, leaving the fusty truth of things to the philosophical archivist. His "life of reason" revels in an "intent" infinitely wider than the base content provided by mechanical science. Such intent is for "forms," and forms are the mind's ideals—something other than the natural world, though to it they owe their "selected and instant being":—

"In order to live—if such a myth may be allowed—the Titan Matter was eager to disguise his incorrigible vagueness and pretend to be something. He accordingly addressed himself to the beautiful company of Forms, sisters whom he thought all equally beautiful, though their number was endless, and equally fit to satisfy his heart. He wooed them hypocritically, with no intention of wedding them; yet he uttered their names in such seductive accents (called by mortals intelligence and toil) that the virgin goddesses offered no resistance—at least such of them as happened to be near or of a facile disposition. They were presently deserted by their unworthy lover; yet they, too, in that moment's union, had tasted the sweetness of life. The heaven to which they returned was no longer an infinite mathematical paradise. It was crossed by memories of Earth, and a warmer breath lingered in some of its lanes and grottoes. Henceforth its nymphs could not

forget that they had awakened a passion, and that, unmoved themselves, they had moved a strange indomitable giant to art and love."

Thus laughs the good Democritus, but there is a sound as of sighing in his laughter.

The Victorian Chancellors. By J. B. Atlay. Vol. I. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This is the first of two volumes in which the careers of the great lawyers who occupied the woolsack during the late Queen's reign are to be sketched. Mr. Atlay, who disclaims any intention of attempting a continuation of Lord Campbell's 'Lives of the Chancellors,' is well equipped for the task he has undertaken. He has a wide knowledge of the legal and political history of the Victorian era; he has the power of presenting a vivid picture of the men and incidents with which he is concerned; and he has the gift of discrimination and fairness. Only four Chancellors—Lyndhurst, Brougham, Cottenham, and Truro—figure in the present volume. Mr. Atlay frankly admits that the inclusion of Brougham is in the nature of "a fraud on the title." Brougham ceased to be Lord Chancellor nearly three years before the Queen came to the throne, and it was never her lot to number that erratic statesman among her advisers. No less than half the volume is devoted to his meteoric career, and certainly the more interesting half. We are not convinced, however, by the reasons that led Mr. Atlay to regard the inclusion of Brougham as necessary to the completeness of the work. Though his career was largely bound up with the careers of his successors, he might well have been allowed to figure incidentally in the other sketches. This course would have tended to improve the book in two ways: the title—which, after all, carries some obligations with it—would not have been misleading; and the work would not have been marred by such a conspicuous lack of proportion. While only four Chancellors are dealt with in the first volume, no fewer than ten—Lords St. Leonards, Cranworth, Campbell, Westbury, Chelmsford, Cairns, Hatherley, Selborne, Herschell, and Halsbury—must, if the work is to have the completeness on which Mr. Atlay apparently sets so much store, be included in the second. But the sketch of Brougham is so good that one would not readily have missed it. Mr. Atlay, who has drawn freely upon the 'Creevey Papers,' might, indeed, have devoted a separate volume to Brougham, in which the long account of the trial of Queen Caroline—an admirable piece of work—would have found a rather more fitting place. No satisfactory record of Brougham's career has yet been written, and the spirit in which Mr. Atlay has described it in this volume goes to show that he might successfully have undertaken the larger task. While recognizing Brougham's lack of principle, his monumental vanity, his extravagance of speech, and his audacious superficiality, he does full justice to his extraordinary energy, his wide range of interests, his dauntless courage, and his real achievements as a reformer.

Lord Lyndhurst, like Lord Brougham, was a great figure in public life, and Mr. Atlay draws his portrait with a sure and vivid touch; but Lord Cottenham and Lord Truro, both of whom rose to the woolsack because Brougham had made himself impossible, were little more than commonplace lawyers, the records of whose lives exist almost exclusively in their reported decisions. On the whole, however, Mr. Atlay has produced a useful and entertaining volume, skilfully compiled from many sources, and seasoned plentifully with legal anecdotes and literary allusions. One allusion to

Thackeray calls for correction. Mr. Atlay, in asserting that the name of Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P., "must surely have suggested that of Michael Angelo Titmarsh," has forgotten that Thackeray had in his broken nose one feature in common with the great artist.

Man and Maid, by E. Nesbit (Fisher Unwin), is a set of stories written with all the ease and sprightliness the author brings to bear even on work of the casual sort. One or two of her motives and their treatment are—naturally—beyond the average of writing of the kind; but the rest of the volume cannot be called a characteristic work of its author.

The House of Souls. By Arthur Machen. (E. Grant Richards.)—Mr. Machen is a very clever writer—so clever that it seems almost a pity that he should persistently envelope his talent incerements of the bizarre. This volume, 'The House of Souls,' includes some previously published stories, notably 'The Great God Pan' and 'The Inmost Light,' which some twelve years since appeared in "The Keynotes Series"; also 'The Three Impostors,' which we best remember as a debt derivative from Stevenson's 'New Arabian Nights.' The rest of the items are new, but the same note of horror is struck with more or less emphasis in all, and with a varying measure of success. Like Poe, Mr. Machen sets himself to make the reader's flesh creep; like Hawthorne, he abounds with subtle and suggestive symbolism, and, had neither of these writers existed, his work would thrill the reader even more ingeniously, although it lacks the originality of the one and the poetic austerity and wealth of imagination of the other. He deals in ancient mysteries; he is for ever hinting at the macabre, the sinister, the unspeakable. His puppets peep and mutter through an atmosphere of forbidden knowledge and obscure rites of remote antiquity, which, however, he would seem to suggest are not so remote as they ought to be, after all. He is an adept in the art of elusiveness—so much so, indeed, that some of his most horrific endings fail of their proper effect, and the piled-up agony topples to a fall leaving the reader with just the ghost of a suspicion of the author's sincerity, and a haunting reminiscence of turnip-headed spectres and clanking chains. Mr. Machen's Preface is a sprightly piece of satire, directed at "Puritan seriousness" and experiences bounded by "Bethel and the Bank"; but as we cannot reasonably conceive of his works penetrating to the abhorred plane, we may suppose that even the sensibilities of the serious will not be deeply hurt. The frontispiece, which appears to be by Mr. S. H. Sime, is of high imaginative and artistic quality.

Nidderdale, from Nun Monkton to Whernside. By H. Speight. (Elliot Stock.)—This is a second edition of a work on Nidderdale that was brought out about twelve years ago, and then noticed at some length in these columns. There is, however, sufficient new material to justify a brief notice of the book in its altered form. In one respect a distinct improvement is to be noted. In the first edition the secondary title was "A Yorkshire Rhineland," a catchpenny phrase which was absurdly unsuitable.

Mr. Speight, in this as in his other Yorkshire books, shows himself a painstaking and enthusiastic writer on scenery and local incidents, but he has not yet made himself into an antiquary or an historian. He is still, too, content to take lists of incumbents

of the different parishes from incomplete and occasionally incorrect transcripts of the York diocesan registers, instead of from the registers themselves. The references to Knarborough Forest are very threadbare, and sometimes faulty.

Most of the new matter relates to the genealogy and pedigrees of local families of secondary importance. Doubtless they will be valued by the few concerned.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Coulton (G. G.), *From St. Francis to Dante*, 10/6 net.
Hoare (J. G.), *The Foundation Stone of Christian Faith as shown in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, 3/6
McGown (G. W. T.), *Ten Bunyan Talks*, 2/6 net.
Porter (Mrs. H.), *Bishop Westcott's Teaching*, 1/ net.
Sharpe (E.), *Search the Scriptures*, 1/ net.
Thomas (J.), *Genesis and Exodus as History*, 6/ net.
Ward (W.), *How Can I help England? and other Addresses*, 2/6 net.
Workman (H. B.), *Persecution in the Early Church*, 3/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Earle (Rev. A.), *Essays upon the History of Meaux Abbey*, 3/6 net.
Head (B. V.), *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phrygia*, 40/ net.
Home (G.), *Yorkshire Dales and Fells, Painted and Described*, 7/6 net.
Illustrated Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Portraits of English Historical Personages who died between 1714 and 1837, exhibited at Oxford, 7/6 net.
Menpes (M.) and Mitton (G. E.), *The Thames Painted and Described*, 20/ net.
Trondhjem Cathedral, *History and Description*, 10/; Views only, 1/6

Poetry and the Drama.

- Book of English Sonnets, 12/6 net.
Dabbs (G. H. R.), *From Her to Him*, 2/6 net.
Hymnal only, 2/6 net.
Newman (Cardinal), *The Dream of Gerontius*, with Introduction by M. F. Egan, 1/6 net.
Selected Metrical Psalms and Paraphrases, edited by L. M. Watt.
Smith (W.), *Psyche and Soma*, 3/6 net.

Philosophy.

- Post (L. F.), *Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce*, 5/ net.

Political Economy.

- Ashbee (C. R.), *Socialism and Politics*, 3/6 net.
Higgs (M.), *Glimpses into the Abyss*, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

- Alexander (De A. S.), *A Political History of the State of New York*, Vols. I and II, 10/6 net each.
Arnold (W. T.), *Studies of Roman Imperialism*, edited by E. Fiddes, 7/6 net.
Chambers (C. D.), *The Greek War of Independence, 1821-7*, 3/ net.
Doughty (C. M.), *The Dawn in Britain*, Vols. III. and IV., 9/ net.
Historical and Scientific Survey of York and District, edited by G. A. Auden.
History of Municipal Government in Liverpool: Part I., A Narrative Introduction, by R. Muir; Part II., *Collection of Charters, Leases, and other Documents*, edited by E. M. Platt, 21/ net.
Indian Records Series: Old Fort William in Bengal, edited by the late C. R. Wilson, 2 vols., 24/ net.
Nineteenth Century Series: Progress of Art in the Century, by W. and E. A. Sharp; *Progress of Science in the Century*, by J. A. Thomson; *Discoveries and Explorations in the Century*, by C. G. D. Roberts, 5/ each net.
Woodburn (J. A.) and Morgan (T. F.), *American History and Government*, 6/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Baring-Gould (S.), *The Book of the Rhine*, 6/ net.
Browne (J. S.), *Through South Africa with the British Association*, 7/6 net.
Cresswell (B. F.), *Dartmoor and its Surroundings*, Fourth Edition, 1/ net.
Firth (J. B.), *Middlesex*, 2/6 net.
Geographical Journal, Vol. XXVII., Jan.-June, 15/ net.
Harper (C. G.), *The Portsmouth Road*, 1/6 net.
Joute's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage, 1684-7, New Edition, 5 dols.
Lucas (C. P.), *A Historical Geography of the British Colonies*, Vol. I., Second Edition, 5/ net.
Rhodes's *Steamship Guide*, edited by T. Rhodes, 2/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Stigand (Capt. C. H.) and Lyell (D. D.), *Central African Game and its Spoils*, 25/ net.
Verb. Sap. on going to East Africa, and Big Game Shooting, 2/6 net.
Willoughby de Broke (Henry, 18th Baron), *Advice on Fox-Hunting*, 5/ net.

Education.

- Jenks (J. W.), *Citizenship and the Schools*, 6/ net.
Johns Hopkins University Circular: *Programme of Courses for 1906-7*.
Paulson (F.), *The German Universities and University Study*, translated by F. Thilly and W. W. Elwang, 15/ net.

Philology.

- Emerson (O. F.), *An Outline History of the English Language*, 3/6 net.

School-Books.

- Bawr (Madame de), Michel Perrin, edited by F. L. Carter, 1/ net.
Bédollière (E. de la), *Histoire de la Mère Michel et de son Chat*, edited by E. Pellissier, 1/ net.
Blakeney (E. H.), *The Iliad of Homer*, Books III. and IV., 1/ net.
Plutarch's *Life of Coriolanus in North's Translation*, edited by R. H. Carr, 1/6 net.
Zimmern (A.), *Greek History for Young Readers*, 2/6 net.

Science.

- Brockway (W. B.), *Electric Railway Accounting*, 5/6 net.
Bruce (L. C.), *Studies in Clinical Psychiatry*, 10/6 net.
Dutt (W. A.), *Wild Life in East Anglia*, 7/6 net.
Fox (T.), *How to Find and Name Wild Flowers*, 1/6 net.
Fynn (V. A.), *The Classification of Alternate-Current Motors*, 3/ net.
Heath (F. G.), *The Green Gateway*, 3/ net.
Kilgour (W. T.), *Twenty Years on Ben Nevis*, Second Edition, 2/6 net.
Lamborn (L. L.), *Modern Soaps, Candles, and Glycerin*, 30/ net.
Montgomery (T. H.), *The Analysis of Racial Descent in Animals*, 10/6 net.
Moore (F. L.), *Engineers' and General Smiths' Work*, 5/ net.
Puxley (H. L.), *Modern Dairy-Farming*, 3/6 net.
Report on Errors in Workmanship, based on Measurements carried out for the Engineering Standards Committee, 10/6 net.
Saundby (R.), *The Treatment of the Digestive System*, 3/ net.
Slosson (M.), *How Ferns Grow*, 12/6 net.
Still (A.), *Polyphase Currents*, 6/ net.
Wyer (S. S.), *Catechism on Producer Gas*, 4/6 net.

General Literature.

- Adair (J.), *A Quaker Lover*, 6/ net.
Adams (W. A.), *Two Hundred and Fifty Thoughts*, 2/6 net.
Atherton (i.), *The Californians*, 3/6 net.
Bourne's *Handy Assurance Manual*, 1906, edited by F. H. Kitchen, 1/6 net.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, *Report for 1905*.
Butler (M.), *The Ring of Day*, 6/ net.
Confessions of a Princess, 6/ net.
Corelli (M.), *The Treasure of Heaven*, 6/ net.
Lawson (Sir Wilfrid), *Law and the Liquor Traffic*, 4d.
Le Queux (William), *The Invasion of 1910*, 6/ net.
Marsh (R.), *In the Service of Love*, 6/ net.
Noble Birth and Gallant Achievements of that Remarkable Outlaw Robin Hood, by an Ingenious Antiquary.
Orczy (Baroness), *The Emperor's Candlesticks*, 6d.
Royal Navy List, July, 10/ net.
Shelley (B.), *Enderby*, 6/ net.
Sims (G. R.), *London by Night*, 6d.
Steel (F. A.), *A Sovereign Remedy*, 6/ net.
Wollstonecraft's (Mary) *Original Stories*, with Introduction by E. V. Lucas, 2/6 net.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

- Rémusat (P. de), *Mémoires de Madame de Rémusat, 1802-8*, Vol. II., 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

- Blanchard (R.), *La Flandre*, 12fr.
Clozel (F. J.), *Dix Ans à la Côte d'Ivoire*, 15fr.

Philology.

- Lodge (G.), *Lexicon Plautinum*, Vol. I. Part IV., 7m. 20.

Science.

- Halle (E. von), *Baumwollproduktion und Pflanzungswirtschaft in den Nordamerikanischen Südstaaten*, Vol. II., 15m.
Lajouquière (E. Lunet de), *Ethnographie du Tonkin septentrional*.

General Literature.

- Bazin (R.), *Questions littéraires et sociales*, 3fr. 50.
Bovet (M. A. de), *Noëces blanches*, 3fr. 50.
Guerlin (H.), *La Petite Patrienne*, 3fr.
Lafargue (F.), *Contes violets*, 3fr. 50.
Rehault (L.), *L'Art d'être Veuve*, 3fr. 50.
Thierry (J.), *Victimes*, 3fr. 50.

* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

THE MOON OF LEAVES.

"In the pleasant Moon of Leaves."

LAST year the swallows built beneath our eaves,
Filling the twilight hour with joyous cries;
It was the pleasant, idle Moon of Leaves,
When all the flowers are gay as butterflies.

And now the Moon of Leaves is here again,
But no birds build beneath our sheltering thatch,
No smiling presence gilds the diamond pane,
No gracious hand is heard upon the latch.

Now last year's dream with last year's birds is flown.
But still we seek for that which came unsought;
Unthought it came, and dwelt with us unknown,
And we have lost the gift of joy it brought.

We knew not whence it came nor where it went,
Nor why it came and went, nor question how
The largesse of that Moon of Leaves was spent.....
The Moon of Withered Leaves is with us now.

ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

PROF. O. SEYFFERT, OF BERLIN.

LATIN scholarship has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of August Oskar Seyffert, which occurred on July 1st, after a protracted illness. He was born on January 23rd, 1841, at Crossen a. O., where he attended the Bürgerschule. At fourteen years of age he became an alumnus of the Joachimsthal Gymnasium in Berlin, where he was a pupil of his namesake Dr. Moritz Seyffert; and he left that institution in 1860, after passing the *Abiturientenexamen*. For three and a half years he studied philology at the University of Berlin, where he took his Doctor's degree in 1864. After occupying temporary posts in the Gymnasium of Frankfurt a. O. and the Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster of Berlin, he received his first permanent appointment in 1865, as a master at the Sophiengymnasium of Berlin. At this school he worked for forty years, having been promoted to the rank of *Oberlehrer* in 1872, and *Professor* in 1885. In 1905 he retired from active service, in consequence of a paralytic stroke in 1904. For several years he had been ailing; indeed, he seems never to have been completely himself after the death of his wife, some ten years previously—a blow which, as he told the writer of this sketch at the time, took from him all his joy in work. The immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, which he contracted at Homburg, whither he had gone to take the waters. He leaves behind him two sons and a daughter.

Seyffert's main activity as a scholar was devoted to Latin literature, and in particular to the study of Plautus. His Doctor's dissertation '*De Versuum Bacchiacorum Usu Plautino*' (1864), his '*Studia Plautina*' (1874), and his numerous contributions to learned journals show the trend of his studies from the first. For twenty-two years he was one of the editors of the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*, in which some of his most valuable critiques and original articles on old Latin scholarship appeared; and his *Jahresberichte über T. Maccius Plautus* (1883-5, 1886-9, 1890-94) contain an indispensable summary of all the special work done in the field of Plautus during over twenty years as well as a criticism of the same. An instance of the self-sacrificing and self-abnegating labour which he was always ready to undertake on behalf of his friends was the editing of the Apograph of the Ambrosian MS. of Plautus, left unfinished by Studemund. This great work Seyffert not only saw through the press (1889), but also enriched with an important '*Index Orthographicus*'; the '*Proœmium*,' too, is largely his work. Yet he was not a narrow specialist. In 1875-7 he edited, or rather rewrote, the '*Geschichte der römischen Litteratur*,' by Prof. E. Munk, the first edition of which had appeared in 1858; and the result was the production of one of the most charming and trustworthy histories of Latin literature for general readers. In 1882 he brought out a most valuable '*Lexicon der klassischen Alterthumskunde*'—a book well known in England as revised and edited with additions by H. Nettleship and Dr. J. E. Sandys. The offer of a Professorship in the University of Königsberg (about 1887) he declined on the ground of ill-health.

The above is a list of the works that bear his name; but it gives no idea of the contributions made by him to the work of others. I refer not to his indirect influence upon all the Plautine work of a quarter of a century, but to the fact that he ungrudgingly put the stores of his great knowledge at the disposal of other scholars. His services to

the "editio minor" of Plautus by Goetz and Schoell (1893-1904) is acknowledged by the editors in their dedication of the book to him. To Prof. Lindsay he gave assistance in the production of his 'Codex Turnebi' (1898). Of his kindness to me I can hardly trust myself to speak with moderation. From 1884, when he reviewed my 'Mostellaria' (in the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*), to 1891, when he lent me invaluable aid in my edition of the 'Rudens,' I was in constant correspondence with him on Plautine matters. And during the last year of his life he undertook the labour of reading the proof-sheets of the second edition of my 'Mostellaria,' now going through the press. I should not have thought of sending them to him after the paralytic stroke which had deprived him of the use of his right hand. But on December 29th, 1905, he wrote: "Wie weit sind Sie denn mit Ihrer 'Mostellaria'? Ich habe täglich auf einen Druckbogen gewartet." In January last I offered to visit him in Berlin, in order to save him the labour of writing; but he telegraphed that his condition made a meeting impossible, especially as his organs of speech were affected. So I hurried on the proof-sheets, and for several months received from him such brief comments as he felt able to write with his left hand.

As the end approached, he longed for death; so his daughter informs me:—

"Er hat das erreicht wonach er sich durch seine oft qualvollen Leiden so sehnhte, und nun ist ihm wohl, um seine Worte zu wiederholen: 'Wenn ich tot bin, dann, liebe Kinder, sagt, dem Vater ist wohl.'"

His last letter to me ended with the touching appeal "mir ein gutes Andenken zu bewahren." To me his memory will ever be sacred; and there are many outside the circle of his sorrowing relatives who will remember him as the most generous of friends, and the kindest, because he was the sternest, of critics—unflinching in his allegiance to truth.

E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN.

'BIBLIOTHECA SARRAZIANA.'

I VENTURE to call your attention to a book of considerable bibliographical interest and rarity, which I have recently come across in the University Library here. It is a small octavo, measuring 6½ by 4 inches, bound in vellum. The binding is evidently original. It is the catalogue of a library sold at the Hague in 1715, but the difficulty is to know whose library it was. The title-page runs thus:—

"BIBLIOTHECA | SARRAZIANA, | distrahenda | per | Abr. de Hondt, | et | H. Scheurleer, | bibliop. | ad diem 16 Septb. 1715. S.N. | In aula magna (vulgo) de groote zaal | van v' Hof. | Hora nona matutina et pomeridiana | secunda. | Hagae comitum, | apud { Abrah. de Hondt. } 1715."

Then follows a Praefatio (the whole book is in Latin) of 20 pp., which is mainly a disquisition on the causes of rare editions, and ends with a eulogy of the library to be sold; but there is not a hint as to the owner. Next comes the Ordo Venditionis, from which we find that the sale was to occupy twelve days. At the foot of the page is this note:—

"Rogantur Emtores ut ad ipsum horae nonae matutinae et pomeridiana secundae punctum sese sistere velint; monenturque quod quinque chalcii Florensi sint addendi."

This is evidently the auctioneer's commission. What "copper coin" of the Dutch currency of two centuries ago is meant by "chalcii"?

The rest of the volume is a list of the books for sale. They are divided into Folios, Quartos, Octavos, and smaller sizes, each part having its separate pagination: Folios (pp. 188), 1,872 lots; Quartos (pp. 218), 2,230 lots; Octavos, &c. (pp. 138), 2,015 lots. As several of the works are in more than one volume, the total number of books in the library must be well over 7,000.

I have looked over the Folios carefully, and find that they include 45 *incunabula* (the earliest being 1466), several Aldines, Stephani, Fabenii, &c. There are a few MSS. among the law books, chiefly Italian. The latest date is that of an Antwerp book, 1713, which points to the fact that additions were being made to this library very shortly before it was sold.

There is one point of particular interest about the Folios, viz., the prices that they fetched are written in ink in the margin; e.g., 'Opera Bonaventurae,' Argent., 1482, was sold for 13:10, which seems to be 13 florins and a half. The prices appear always in this form 32:15, the second figure being any number up to 19, so that it is evidently so many twentieths of the florin. The highest price I have noticed is 350:0 for "Biblia Latina integra Sexcentorum Annorum....Litteris Semiuncialibus Manuscripta in Pergameo," 3 vols. No prices are entered for the Quartos or Octavos.

I have written to the Royal Library at the Hague, but the book is unknown to the librarians, nor can they suggest with any probability who the owner of this collection was. As a possible clue I have added up the number of books in each of the twenty-one classes into which they are divided. I give the first eight: Theology, 1,219; History, 1,169; Jur. and Pol., 641; Poet., 541; Gramm., 480; Philosoph., 286; Antiq., 217; Architect., 204.

As this catalogue is known neither to the Bodleian nor to the Hague Library, it is probably of considerable rarity, and I shall be very grateful if any of your readers can solve the question as to who "Sarazin" or "Saraz" was.

E. V. STOCKS,

Librarian in the University of Durham.

ADVANCED HISTORICAL TEACHING.

THE formation of the Historical Association, which we noticed recently, reminds us once more that the advancement of the so-called "literary sciences" in this country virtually depends on the patriotic and intelligent co-operation of individual scholars. Failing the paternal care of the State itself, and even the maternal solicitude of the great universities, some such solution of the problem of their existence was imperative. Fortunately, the learned societies have, on the whole, proved equal to the responsibilities thus thrown upon them. This is particularly noticeable in the case of history and its auxiliary sciences. The meritorious work accomplished in this direction by the Royal Historical Society, the Selden Society, and the Navy Records Society is visible in numerous texts and monographs of permanent value, and these metropolitan bodies have been ably reinforced by the organized studies of local experts. Archaeologists have been helpful in their own department, and to them, as also to philologists, historians are indebted for an essential portion of their critical apparatus. Finally, an effort has been made by an influential committee of historical scholars to procure a modest provision for the advanced study of history, which at the present time is a need of the post-graduate research-workers in London.

The Fourth Report of the Committee of the Advanced Historical Teaching Fund, ably directed by Mr. James Bryce, Dr. Prothero, the Master of Peterhouse, and their colleagues, is now presented to the subscribers, and must form a subject of congratulation to those who are responsible for the courses conducted during the past four years. The Report includes a résumé of the speeches delivered at the general meeting in February, 1905, by Mr. R. B. Haldane, Lord Davey, Sir Spencer Walpole, Prof. Firth, and other distinguished scholars; and in addition to the lecturers' reports on the work of the past session, a very attractive programme is offered for the ensuing academic year.

The 'Equipment of the Historical Student,' which is the subject of the forthcoming course, notably that of the rapidly increasing species engaged in responsible research-work connected with the modern developments of local history, is a matter of deep concern to every English historian. It has, moreover, received the hearty encouragement as well as the practical support of foreign scholars, who are naturally interested in the facilities afforded for the prosecution of technical studies in the vicinity of the national archives.

We observe that the instruction provided for the sufficient equipment of the historical student will include a survey of the inedited sources, a subject which is virtually beyond the scope of such bibliographies as are available. A further course will deal with the 'Technique of the Student's Craft,' namely, those auxiliary studies which are now fully recognized in every country but our own as indispensable branches of historical method. The arrangements for holding these courses in connexion with the University of London are obviously much facilitated by the wealth of practical illustration afforded by the metropolitan archives and collections; for experience has already proved the value of such illustrations in conjunction with the "seminar" method of instruction.

We sincerely hope that this fresh appeal by the Committee will receive a favourable response, not only from those who have already set their hands to this good work, but also from all who wish the new University of London to be placed in a position to discharge some of its responsibilities for the intellectual welfare of historical students resident in the metropolis.

FERDINAND VON SAAR.

By the death of Ferdinand von Saar Austria has lost one of her chief contemporary writers, one might even say her most representative writer. Born on September 30th, 1833, in Vienna, Saar was a sufferer, no less than his greater predecessors Grillparzer and Lenau, under that fatal legacy of pessimism which the Metternich régime bequeathed to modern Austria. Like Grillparzer, he was not in sympathy with his age; he proclaimed as the highest virtues renunciation and contentment, and suffered keenly from the consequences of his creed. He wrote comparatively little, but that little is marked by the concentration which comes of careful selection and relentless self-criticism. Only in later years did he meet with general recognition, and his countrymen made some amends for their earlier neglect by appointing him a member of the Austrian Herrenhaus.

Saar began as a dramatist, but his plays ('Tempesta,' written in 1860; 'Kaiser Heinrich IV.,' 1862-4; 'Die beiden de Witt,'

1875) were as ill adapted to the era of Viennese theatrical history associated with Heinrich Laube as were the dramas of Hebbel's ripest period. As a lyric poet, Saar published verses that rank with the best Austrian poetry of the last generation, and his famous 'Wiener Elegien' (1893) hold the mirror to Viennese life as no Austrian poetry has done since Anastasius Grün. It was, however, with the short story that Saar won the sympathies of a wider public. 'Innocens,' published in 1865, was a masterpiece, and the collected 'Novellen aus Oesterreich' (2 vols., 1877) contain some of the finest short stories in modern German literature. Saar's delicate, sensitive art, his fine character-drawing, his straightforward, unvarnished style, at once marked out these volumes as something apart. The themes, too, were essentially modern, that is to say, they were free from clogging literary traditions; while the darkly pessimistic background had a fascination even for those to whom the peculiar phase of Austrian pessimism was unfamiliar or unsympathetic. Art of this kind does not easily grow old, even if, at its appearance, it awakens but scant interest. When Saar's volumes were published, Storm and Heyse were the writers of short stories who stood in the foreground of public interest; but the brilliant insincerities of Heyse's style and the romantic sentimentality of Storm's world have stood the test of time less satisfactorily than these more concentrated, finely chiselled Austrian stories. Of all the German "Novellendichter" of thirty years ago, it would seem as if only Saar and the two Swiss masters, Gottfried Keller and Konrad F. Meyer, had succeeded in retaining the sympathies of the younger generation which is building up the German literature of to-day.

J. G. R.

Literary Gossip.

On the 3rd of September Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will begin the publication of a new definitive edition of the works of Mrs. Gaskell, to which is given the title of "The Knutsford Edition." The edition will be in eight volumes, these being issued at fortnightly intervals, and there will be an introduction to each volume, in addition to a biographical introduction in the first issue by the Master of Peterhouse, writing with the kind assistance of the Misses Gaskell, to whom, by their permission, he dedicates this edition of the works of their mother. Each volume will contain a frontispiece in photogravure, one being a portrait of Mrs. Gaskell by George Richmond, R.A., and another an unpublished portrait from a drawing by Samuel Laurence, besides other illustrations and a facsimile MS. The works will be arranged as far as is possible in chronological order, and will include several contributions to periodicals hitherto unreprinted, together with two poems and some unpublished fragments of stories. The first volume will be 'Mary Barton, &c.,' and it will be followed on September 17th by 'Cranford, and other Tales.'

OUR issue of June 9th contained a review of the Marquis de Ségur's excellent biography of Julie de Lespinasse—a biography which, for the first time, makes clear the mysteries (hitherto regarded as

insoluble) connected with the question of Julie's birth. We are glad to hear that the English and American rights of this book, under the new United States copyright law, have been secured by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who will shortly issue a translation by a capable hand.

MISS E. L. SEELEY has completed for the same firm a volume, 'Stories of the Italian Artists,' collected from Vasari, and designed "to give an idea of the liveliness of the Renaissance in Italy." The book will be fully illustrated in half-tone and by the four-colour process. Besides the ordinary issue, there will be a special edition, containing a coloured woodcut frontispiece after Botticelli. Both editions will be bound, and contain a title design, after notable contemporary examples.

MR. UNWIN will publish before long a work by Count Eugenio Martinengo-Cesaresco, entitled 'The Psychology and Training of the Horse,' which has been described as the only animal capable of enthusiasm except the dog. The book is a minute study of the mode in which the horse learns, and the methods which may be employed in his training. The volume will also contain sections on bridling, on the use of the curb-bit, and on turning.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. are preparing, under the title "Native Races of the British Empire," a series of illustrated ethnographical handbooks, intended to convey accurate information in a popular and readable form. There is a widespread interest in the life of so-called "savage" tribes, which existing publications do little or nothing to meet, being either too technical for the general reader, or treating the subject in an unsystematic way. Special attention will be devoted to child-life. The first volume, by Mr. N. W. Thomas (the general editor of the series), will be devoted to the Australian aborigines, and will be followed by others on British Central Africa and British Columbia.

OWING to the increasing pressure of his duties at the Law Society, where the system of legal education is developing steadily, Mr. Edward Jenks is resigning the editorship of *The Independent Review*, which he has held for the last three years. His successor is Mr. C. Roden Buxton, who has been associated with the *Review* from its foundation, and will maintain its traditions.

POPE PIUS X., who is lending a favourable countenance to movements in Italy—mostly of English initiation—for the prevention of cruelty to animals, has just accepted with high approval a copy of 'L'Eglise et la Pitié envers les Animaux.' A translation of this work, which illustrates anecdotally the amiable relationship between animals and certain saints and doctors of the church, will be published in the early autumn by Messrs. Burns & Oates. It will be illustrated by Old Master representations of St. Francis preaching to the fishes, St. Anthony offering the Host to the adoration of a

beast, St. Hubert's vision of the reproachful crucifix in the horns of a hunted stag, and St. Jerome engaged in his literary work with the lion and lamb at his feet.

PROF. BANG, of Louvain University, to whom Tudor scholarship is under great obligations, is on the point of publishing a concordance to the works of Thomas Kyd, compiled by Mr. Charles Crawford. The edition followed is that of Prof. Boas, the old spelling and punctuation of which are preserved. Mr. Crawford, whose idea in drawing up the concordance was to enable students to test the accuracy of his ascription to Kyd of 'Arden of Feverisham,' has included that play (in the "Temple" edition) in his scheme. As a supplement to it he has compiled a concordance for Prof. Dowden's "Arden" edition of 'Hamlet,' and the 1603 quarto of that play.

MR. CRAWFORD has also nearly finished a concordance to Marlowe, which includes all the versions of 'Henry VI.,' 'Selimus,' 'Loocrine,' and 'Edward III.' The work will probably include Peele's 'Edward I.,' so as to complete the trio of "Edward" plays.

AT the Fifteenth International Congress of Americanists, to be held at Quebec on September 8th, the subject of the "discovery and occupation of the New World" will have a prominent place. This is a topic of which we are likely to hear much before next summer in connexion with the celebration of the tercentenary of the permanent settlement of Virginia in 1607. An effort has already been made by Mr. Darnell Davis to secure the proper representation of the North American and West Indian colonies on this interesting occasion.

AMONGST the American historical scholars who have revisited London this summer is Prof. Charles Gross, who has not been over since the publication of the famous 'Bibliography,' which has proved such a boon to English students. Prof. Gross is at present engaged in preparing an edition of the records of the Courts of "Pie Powder" for the Selden Society.

MR. G. S. LAYARD writes from Bull's Cliff, Felixstowe, asking for letters and reminiscences of Shirley Brooks, whose life he is writing.

THE Religious Tract Society will, early in the autumn, add to its 'Devotional Commentary' two volumes: one on the Book of Esther by Dr. Elder Cumming, and the other on 1 Thessalonians by the Rev. A. R. Buckland.

THE copy of 'King Glumpus' which we referred to last week as to be sold by Messrs. Hodgson fetched 101l.

MISS ETHEL HURLBATT, Principal of Bedford College for Women, has accepted an appointment as Warden of the Royal Victoria College, McGill University, Montreal, and will leave England at the end of the year. The Council of Bedford College will shortly appoint her successor, who, it is hoped, will come into residence at the beginning of the Lent term.

MESSRS. A. & F. DENNY publish this summer, besides their list of 'Sixpenny Books,' a 'Catalogue of Shilling Books,' which we strongly commend to book-lovers of modest means. The books are classified under headings, and the list shows what a wide range of interests is covered by modern enterprise. There are, for instance, four versions of Plato's 'Republic,' and three of the 'Imitatio.'

THERE are two candidates for the chair at the Académie Française rendered vacant by the death of Albert Sorel: M. Maurice Donnay, the author of 'Paraitre' and many other dramatic pieces, and M. Lenôtre, the brilliant historian of the Revolution.

A MONUMENT to the memory of the late Prof. Gustave Larroumet, the distinguished literary critic, was inaugurated on Sunday last at one of the entrances to the Palais Royal, near the Théâtre Français. The bust of the former Maître de Conférences at the Sorbonne is the work of M. Paul Roussel. A large number of members of the Institute and professors assisted at the ceremony, M. Henry Roujon pronouncing the usual "discours," whilst M. Georges Leygues delivered a eulogy on the character and work of Larroumet.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Ecclesiastical Discipline, Royal Commission, Minutes of Evidence, 4 vols. (14s. 10d.); Minute providing for Special Grants in aid of certain School Boards in Scotland (1d.); Syllabuses of Religious Instruction issued by Diocesan and other Associations for the Use of Church of England Schools (10d.); Report on the Administration of Schools under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889 (1d.); and Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey to the 31st March, 1906 (2s. 9d.).

SCIENCE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science delivered at York, 1906. By Prof. E. Ray Lankester, President.

TAKING skilful advantage of the fact that the British Association last met at York twenty-five years ago, Prof. Lankester has converted the Presidential Address into a survey of the progress of the natural sciences since that date. Such a summary, by a thinker to whom none will deny the qualities of high intelligence and great power of exposition, is sure to be welcome, and the innovation must be pleasing even to those who looked forward to a dissertation in Prof. Lankester's well-known style upon some disputed point in biology. But the advances that he had to record were for the most part in those sciences of physics and chemistry on which he had to disclaim the right to speak with authority, and it is possible that he showed less appreciation than may have been expected of the effect of the new theories of matter, crowned, rather than ushered in, by the

discovery of radium. Prof. Lankester is of opinion that

"there has been nothing to lead us to conclude that we have been on the wrong path—nothing which is really revolutionary; that is to say, nothing which cannot be accepted by an intelligible modification of previous conceptions. There is, in fact, continuity and healthy evolution in the realm of science. Whilst some onlookers have declared to the public that science is at an end, its possibilities exhausted, and but little of the hopes it raised realised, others have asserted, on the contrary, that the new discoveries—such as those relating to the X-rays and to radium—are so inconsistent with previous knowledge as to shake the foundations of science, and to justify a belief in any and every absurdity of an unrestrained fancy."

This last gird at what he calls "the enemies of science" is characteristic enough; and it is, of course, true that nothing has yet happened which should shake our faith in the sufficiency of the *methods* of science. When we consider, however, that the discoveries in question have, in the opinion of some not undistinguished men of science, left valid none of the laws of mechanics except that of least action, that they bid fair to convert all physics into different branches of the study of electricity, and that they have shaken to its foundations the idea of the immutability of the elements which lies at the root of chemistry, it is difficult to find a modification of previous conceptions that would be more revolutionary. It is no doubt mainly an affair of words; but we should have been better pleased had the President given his own view of the validity of the new theories of matter, instead of merely assuring us that there has been a continuous and healthy evolution of them from their predecessors.

This apart, we do not propose to follow Prof. Lankester in his able and, so far as it goes, accurate and cautious summary of the discovery of the new gases of the atmosphere, of the radio-active elements, and of the Hertzian waves. It has been the aim of this journal during the past year to keep its readers informed of the advance that has been made in the study of these subjects, and there can be no occasion now to recapitulate what is in itself a recapitulation. In astronomy, however, the Address touched upon comparatively untrodden ground, and here the President had some discoveries to impart that must have come as a surprise to many of his hearers. In the first place, he stated that of the two new satellites of Saturn discovered at the Lick Observatory one "goes round that planet the *wrong way*, thus calling for a fundamental revision of our ideas of the origin of the solar system"; and then that Mr. P. H. Cowell has been "led to suggest that the day is lengthening ten times as rapidly as had been supposed," and that Mr. Stratton in April last showed "that in all probability the planets had all turned upside down since their birth." After this, he may certainly be pardoned his gibe at M. Brunetière for suggesting that Science has exhausted her stock of marvels.

On questions of morphology, or, as he prefers to call it, "animal and vegetable morphography," Prof. Lankester is thoroughly at home, and here, too, he had something subversive to announce. Thus:—

"The anatomical study by the Australian professors, Hill and Wilson, of the teeth and the foetus of the Australian group of pouched mammals—the marsupials—has entirely upset previous notions, to the effect that these were a primitive group, and has shown that their possession of only one replacing tooth is a retention of one out of many such teeth (the germs of which are present), as in placental mammals; and further that many of these marsupials have the nourishing outgrowth of the foetus called the placenta fairly well developed, so that they must be regarded as a degenerate side-branch of the placental mammals, and not as primitive forerunners of that dominant series";

while he is of opinion that

"the origin of the limbs of vertebrates is now generally agreed to be correctly indicated in the Thatcher-Mivart-Balfour theory to the effect that they are derived from a pair of continuous lateral fins, in fish-like ancestors, similar in every way to the continuous median dorsal fin of fishes."

Further, he brought forward many reasons for thinking not only that cryptogamic plants, like their higher brethren the phanerogams, are propagated by means of spermatozoa—this was the discovery of two students at Tokyo, Mr. Hirase and Mr. Ikeno—but also that the same may be said even of "simple unicellular animals" like the Protozoa. Before leaving this branch of the subject it should be noted also that Prof. Lankester gave a curious theory of his own as to the derivation of the elephant's trunk from the soft upper jaw and nasal area of the extinct Tetrabelodon, which he considers is confirmed by recent discoveries of fossil animals in Egypt. On somewhat similar evidence, he sees reason to believe that Australia was once joined to the South American continent, and he hopes that animals like the giant sloth and "the peculiar horse Onohippidium" may be still living and discovered by explorers in Patagonia. The remains of the *Pithecanthropus erectus* of Java find in him a staunch supporter, and he believes in the authenticity of the eoliths, or chipped flints, of Prestwich.

In physiology the life-history of the cell naturally received much attention, and Prof. Lankester assigned the first place among the discoveries there made to the fact that "ferments or enzymes are not only secreted externally by cells, but exist active and preformed *inside* cells." The researches of Büchner and others in this respect

"have led to the conclusion that it is probable that the cell respire by means of a respiratory 'oxydase,' builds up new compounds and destroys existing ones, contracts and accomplishes its own internal life by ferments. Life thus (from the chemical point of view) becomes a chain of ferment actions."

As for the discovery of the secretions of glands such as the suprarenal capsules,

the thyroid, and the pituitary organ, which Prof. Lankester traced to the original discovery by Bernard of the formation of glycogen in the liver, he declared that while the mere enumeration of such topics would last for hours, their importance for the study of physiology is "almost infinite." He does not attach the same importance to the notorious "radiobes," which he thinks are "identical with the minute bodies well known to microscopists, and recognized as crystals modified by a colloid medium." He thinks that "they cannot be considered as having any new bearing on the origin of living matter," and seems to ignore Mr. Douglas Rudge's discovery (soon to be published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society) that they are not manifested except in the presence of sulphur. On the other hand, he had much to say about the protoplasm that occupied so large a place in the addresses of his predecessors:—

"It has been pretty clearly made out by cutting up large living cells—unicellular animals—that the body of the cell alone, without the nucleus can do very little but move and maintain for a time its chemical status. But it is the nucleus which directs and determines all definite growth, movement, secretion, and reproduction. The simple protoplasm, deprived of its nucleus, cannot form a new nucleus—in fact, can do very little but exhibit irritability";

from which he concludes that "the simplest form of life at present existing is a highly complicated structure—a nucleated cell."

Want of space compels us to pass over the very interesting discussion upon the variation of species raised by Prof. Lankester under the title of 'Darwinism,' and the importance that he there attaches to the observations of Mendel as extended by Mr. Bateson and his pupils; nor can we do more than mention his account of the progress of psychology, for which Oxford and her Lecturer in Experimental Psychology, Mr. MacDougall, are largely responsible. We pass to the heading of 'Disease,' under which Prof. Lankester devoted much space to the examination of the theories of Prof. Metschnikoff. He is of opinion that

"whilst we must take every precaution to diminish infection, yet our ultimate safety must come from within—namely, from the activity, the trained, stimulated, and carefully guarded activity, of those wonderful colourless amoeba-like corpuscles whose use was so long unrecognized, but has now been made clear by the patiently continued experiments and arguments of Metschnikoff, who has named them 'phagocytes.'... At the same time he had shown that they eat up intrusive bacteria and other germs; and his work for the last twenty years has mainly consisted in demonstrating that they are the chief, and probably the only, agents at work in either ridding the human body of an attack of disease-causing germs or in warding off even the commencement of an attack, so that the man or animal in which they are fully efficient is 'immune'—that is to say, cannot be effectively attacked by disease-germs."

It is, perhaps, needless to say that Prof. Lankester concluded his address with the complaint that the interests of science are

in this country "not merely ignored and neglected, but are actually treated as of no account or non-existent by the old-established class of politicians and administrators." While acknowledging the munificence of a few public benefactors in the endowment of research, he thought that science aroused less interest "outside the school and university" than formerly, and said that it would be reasonable and wise of the Government to spend ten millions a year on the investigation of, and the attempt to destroy, disease. Although some part of this complaint is disputable, it will, no doubt, receive full discussion at the hands of Prof. Lankester's hearers, and in raising it he has rendered much service to science.

LA COMPARAISON DES LOIS PHYSIQUES AVEC LES LOIS BIOLOGIQUES.*

1. La loi physico-chimique considérée comme loi statistique.

DANS un précédent article nous avons insisté sur le caractère approché des lois physico-chimiques même les plus précises.

Or ce caractère d'incertitude et d'approximation se retrouve à un degré beaucoup plus marqué, si l'on passe du domaine des phénomènes physiques à celui des phénomènes biologiques ou même psychologiques.

Afin de rendre la comparaison plus tangible entre ces divers phénomènes, rappelons une des interprétations à la fois des plus originales et des plus actuelles de la loi physico-chimique (Poincaré, 'La Valeur de la Science').

Elle consiste à envisager la loi (même en apparence la plus précise) comme ayant le caractère d'une loi statistique. "Les faits qui nous paraissent simples ne seraient plus que la résultante d'un très grand nombre de faits élémentaires"; le calcul des probabilités et la loi des grands nombres joueraient alors un rôle prépondérant pour nous laisser entrevoir la tendance résultante de tous ces faits élémentaires et indépendants.

Cette conception est particulièrement bien illustrée par la théorie cinétique des gaz.

On sait en effet que cette théorie nous fait envisager les gaz comme formés de myriades de petites sphères élastiques animées de vitesses énormes et se mouvant dans toutes les directions.

Toutes ces molécules élastiques s'entrechoquent en échangeant leur vitesse et frappent les parois du vase qui les contient, déterminant un effet résultant que nous appelons la pression du gaz.

Or, point n'est besoin de supposer dans cette théorie que toutes ces molécules soient animées rigoureusement de la même vitesse; bien au contraire, nous avons même la preuve qu'il n'en doit pas être ainsi. Nous n'avons pas plus de raisons de leur supposer une constitution absolument identique, nos instruments ne nous donnant jamais que des indications moyennes.

Si donc nous plaçons un thermomètre au milieu de cet essaim tourbillonnant, nous

pourrions comparer ce précieux instrument à un employé chargé d'effectuer le recensement de la force vive moyenne de toute cette population gazeuse. Cet employé discret saura nous faire grâce du détail de ses additions et de ses calculs, il nous livrera seulement le résultat final de son enquête; ce résultat nous l'appellerons la température du gaz.

Voyons maintenant dans quelles conditions s'effectuent ces sortes d'enquêtes lorsqu'il s'agit de phénomènes physico-chimiques.

Les recherches les plus récentes sur la conductibilité des gaz ont conduit à admettre qu'un seul centimètre cube de gaz, pris à la pression atmosphérique et à la température de 15° C., renferme 4×10^{19} molécules, soit quatre cent milliards de fois cent millions; l'ordre de grandeur de ce nombre étant d'ailleurs confirmé par des considérations empruntées à d'autres chapitres de la physique.

C'est donc sur un nombre de faits élémentaires au moins de cet ordre que portent nos enquêtes physico-chimiques.

Hâtons-nous d'ajouter que cette population moléculaire (s'il est permis de l'appeler ainsi) conserve un caractère hypothétique puisqu'elle n'a jamais été perçue directement.

Cependant, toute la science actuelle repose en grande partie sur son existence, et les récents progrès réalisés dans la vision des objets ultra-microscopiques ont permis de rendre visibles des particules dont les dimensions ne seraient plus que dix fois supérieures à la distance qui séparerait deux molécules gazeuses l'une de l'autre.

Ces particules visibles seraient de l'ordre du deux cent millionième de millimètre, c'est croyons-nous actuellement l'extrême limite observée dans la discontinuité de la matière, si l'on excepte l'interprétation donnée à l'expérience bien connue du spinthariscopes de Crookes.

Si donc l'on prend en considération le nombre énorme des faits élémentaires qui servent de base à l'établissement d'une loi physico-chimique, on sera moins surpris de la concordance des résultats obtenus par les divers expérimentateurs; on s'étonnera moins de ce que l'on appelle la précision des expériences.

Quelques chiffres à l'appui de ce dire ne seront peut-être pas inutiles à titre d'exemple.

En déterminant la masse d'un litre d'air à 0° C. et à la pression atmosphérique il a été trouvé—

Lord Rayleigh	...	...	1,293.27 gramme.
Leduc	...	...	1,293.16 "
Von Joly	...	...	1,293.83 "
Regnault	...	...	1,293.49 "

La concordance est, on le voit, très grande; les quatre premiers chiffres sont les mêmes dans toutes ces expériences, et l'on peut attribuer encore les petites différences aux imperfections des méthodes et des mesures. Mais supposons ces méthodes parfaites, serions-nous en droit d'attendre une concordance illimitée? Nous ne le pensons pas.

En d'autres mots, si le physicien avait la possibilité de n'expérimenter que sur un petit nombre de molécules, il ne lui serait vraisemblablement pas possible d'établir une loi physico-chimique quelconque.

2. Précision des lois biologiques.

Les lois biologiques vont nous permettre de préciser cette manière de voir.

Dans un article très documenté sur la masculinité, c'est à dire sur le rapport entre le nombre des naissances masculines et celui des naissances féminines, M. E. Maurel cite entr'autres le tableau suivant:—

* The earlier articles in this Series appeared as follows: M. Poincaré on 'La Fin de la Matière,' February 17th; Sir William Ramsay on 'Helium and the Transmutation of Elements,' March 10th; Dr. A. H. Bucherer on 'The Shape of Electrons and the Maxwellian Theory,' March 24th; Dr. J. Norman Collie on 'Stereo-Isomerism,' April 28th; and M. C. E. Guye on 'La Précision des Lois Physiques,' July 28th.

Norvège	105.6
Russie d'Europe	105.7
Danemark	105.7
Finlande	104.9
Croatie Slavonie	105.8
Pologne Russe	101.7
Roumanie	110.8
Serbie	105.8
Prusse	105.3
Alsace Lorraine	105.1
Bavière	105.2
Saxe	105.7
Wurtemberg	104.3
Bude	104.9
Grande Bretagne	105.3
Autriche	106.1
Belgique	104.7
Hollande	105.2
Suisse	105.2
Italie	106.3
Espagne	108.3
Grèce	113.8
Portugal	107.1
France	104.7

Dès que la statistique embrasse un groupe de population assez important, les chiffres représentant la masculinité deviennent, si non constants, du moins très voisins.

Il faut donc admettre que les influences, probablement très complexes, qui déterminent la masculinité, sans être individuellement constantes, ont cependant une résultante qui tend vers une valeur constante voisine de 105.

Or la statistique précédente n'a pu être établie dans chaque pays que sur quelques millions de cas, et, à l'exception de la Roumanie et de la Grèce, le second chiffre décimal exprimant la loi de masculinité est le même dans tous les pays. Or il est évident que l'on n'aurait pu formuler aucune loi si la statistique précédente n'avait porté que sur une famille prise au hasard dans chaque pays.

D'ailleurs, quelle que soit l'étendue d'une statistique biologique, le nombre des faits élémentaires qui serviront à l'établir sera toujours incomparablement plus faible que dans une expérience physico-chimique quelconque. Nous serons toujours très loin des 4×10^{10} molécules du centimètre cube de gaz. Pour expérimenter en biologie dans des conditions comparables il faudrait dans chaque cas disposer d'une population vingt-sept milliards de fois plus nombreuse que la population du globe, estimée à un milliard et demi.

Si l'on cherche à étendre des considérations de ce genre dans le domaine autrement complexe des phénomènes psychologiques, on conçoit aisément l'impossibilité pratique de formuler dans ce domaine des lois précises, c'est à dire d'exprimer des prévisions qui aient une probabilité quasi certaine de se réaliser.

Dans cette manière de voir la loi psychologique et biologique existerait au même titre que la loi physico-chimique, en tant que tendance résultante. Mais comme cette dernière elle ne deviendrait loi, c'est à dire précise, que lorsque le nombre des individualités envisagées serait suffisamment grand.

On voit que cette interprétation très actuelle des lois physico-chimiques dans laquelle on fait intervenir au premier rang le calcul des probabilités et la loi des grands nombres a l'avantage d'établir une sorte d'unité dans la façon d'envisager les phénomènes qui se présentent à nous—phénomènes que nous avons classé quelque peu arbitrairement en phénomènes physico-chimiques, biologiques et psychologiques.

Elle nous conduirait tout naturellement à parler des philosophies animistes et vitalistes. Mais cette question, aussi vieille que la philosophie elle-même, n'est pas de celles qui se puissent traiter en quelques colonnes.

Notre but dans cet article a été de montrer

quels sont dans la physique moderne les arguments nouveaux qui peuvent être invoqués en leur faveur. C. E. GUYE.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

A COMMUNICATION on the Central Nigerian plateau recently made to the Society of Anthropology of Paris by Lieut. Desplagnes, who had been commissioned by the Academy of Inscriptions to investigate the prehistoric remains in that part of North-West Africa, was characterized by MM. Papillault and Zaborowski as important and novel, and obtained for the author at the Society's following meeting the honour of corresponding membership. The district described is that lying to the south-east of Timbuktu, and bounded on the west by the Niger, a country which appears to have been populous and civilized in very ancient times. This is testified by megalithic monuments, tumuli, and inscriptions. The author detects in the Bozo fishermen the primitive type of Nigerian. The dwellings are of brick or of stone, and generally of more than one story, the bedrooms being on the first floor and approached by a ladder. Those of the chief and principal men are decorated with colonnades and chevron work that recall the architecture of Zimbabwe. In each village group the heads of families elect a chief, styled "hogan," and the hogons in general assembly elect a supreme chief, or "har-hogon," whose authority was formerly absolute in political and judicial matters, but is now no more than a vague religious power. The people generally believe in an omnipotent divinity, but consider that he does not interest himself much in the affairs of mankind, which are left to inferior and often malicious divinities, which it is the business of a sorcerer entitled the "laggam" to propitiate. On the occasion of religious feasts, animal sacrifices are offered by the hogan on a three-pointed altar to a divine triad, which includes a male principle, and also a female. Ritual dances in masks are executed by the young men. Death is considered to be the work of the evil deities, and the funeral ceremonies are based upon this opinion. Commerce and the sense of security are gradually working a change in these people, the great markets or fairs being sometimes attended by 6,000 or 7,000 persons.

In the region of Tagant, further to the west in Sahara, M. Robert Arnaud has observed some curious alignments of megaliths, and obtained photographs of rock pictures representing warriors on foot and horse-soldiers, an oval decorated with a cross, and an ostrich.

M. Zaborowski, in a learned paper, comments on the confusion arising from the use by French anthropologists of the word "celtic" in a special sense, as applying only to a brown, brachycephalic people. Quoting the well-known definition by Caesar, he desires to maintain the expression "celtic" as synonymous with "Gaulish," or rather to adopt the latter exclusively, so as to avoid the confusion to which he refers. He quotes from Dr. R. Munro (whom he describes as the archaeologist of the greatest authority in England to-day) the opinion that the industry of the Iron Age in Great Britain, which he calls late Celtic, is of a unique style, which is that of the Celts or Gauls. M. Zaborowski also argues that the industry described as that of "la Tène" is purely Gaulish.

MM. Variot and Chaumet have tabulated the measurements of 4,400 children of both sexes in Paris, with the view of ascertaining the rate of growth during the years of age

from one to sixteen. An inspection of the resulting diagram shows a very close resemblance, both in height and weight, between boys and girls, the boys having a slight advantage up to the age of eleven, from which age to that of fifteen the advantage is decisively on the side of the girls, a circumstance for which it would not be difficult to find a physiological explanation. The co-ordination of the observations is somewhat weakened by the fact that the heights of the very young children were ascertained while they were lying down, those of the older ones while in an upright position. The observers took care to obtain an average of at least 100 measurements for each age and sex.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—July 27.—Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President announced that the King of Norway and the Queen of Denmark had honoured the Society by becoming Royal Members.—Sir Robert Finlay and Messrs. R. Huth and A. M. Lawrence were elected Members.—Mr. Nathan Heywood contributed a monograph on 'The Kingdom and Coins of Burgred, King of Mercia 852-874.' In this, after contrasting the very meagre records of Mercian history of that involved period with the plentiful series of coins which had been preserved to us, he described the latter in detail. Burgred's money disclosed the names of sixty or seventy moneys, and was of remarkably uniform design and weight, though usually of debased silver. The principal finds of these coins had been in Cornwall in 1744, at Gravesend in 1838, near Croydon in 1862, and during the repairs to Waterloo Bridge in 1882. The last find was especially interesting, as several hundred coins were discovered in the bed of the Thames, close to the foundations of the second pier on the Surrey side. Amongst these were a few pennies of Æthelred and Alfred which were similar in type to those of Burgred, and, probably, also intended for currency in Mercia. In illustration of the paper the President exhibited nearly a hundred of the coins described, including ten specimens of Æthelred and Alfred.—To facilitate the settlement of a recently debated question the President submitted for examination enlarged photographs of three pennies of Henry I. of the London mint, Hawkins type 262, bearing on the reverse the alleged countermark of an escallop, and all from the same die. A discussion followed, in which, although opposite views were held, the opinion prevailed that the resemblance to an escallop was merely the accident of a die-flaw.

Science Gossip.

DR. TRAQUAIR, who has been Keeper of the Natural History Collections of the Royal Scottish Museum since 1873, retires in August. The Secretary for Scotland has appointed Mr. William Eagle Clarke as his successor. Mr. Clarke is well known as an ornithologist.

In the presence of a distinguished body of men of science, British and foreign, various presentations were made at the Royal Institution last Thursday week to Sir William Perkin, including the Hofmann Medal, presented by Prof. Emil Fischer on behalf of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, and the Lavoisier Medal, presented by Prof. A. Haller with an address from the Société Chimique de Paris. America, Germany, Austria, Holland, and Switzerland were also well represented; while Prof. Meldola, who presided, presented an address on behalf of the Chemical Society of London. The arrangements contemplated last February have been successfully carried out. There were on view the portrait of Sir William painted by Mr. A. S. Cope, A.R.A., and a replica of the bust (which is to be housed in the Chemical Society's rooms) executed

by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A. General satisfaction will be felt at this recognition of the discovery, fifty years ago, of the dye-stuff "mauve," with its very important results for industrial chemistry.

AN International committee has been formed at Vienna with the object of erecting a monument at Brinn to Mendel, whose work on heredity has been so much discussed of late years.

THE *Rapport Annuel sur l'État de l'Observatoire de Paris* for 1905 has recently been received, after presentation to the Conseil on March 22nd. M. Lœwy begins by speaking of the interruptions to the regular course of work occasioned by the expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun last August and the necessary preliminary preparations. The death of one assistant (M. Paul Henry), the retirement of another, and the frequent absence of a third from ill-health have also interfered with the usual arrangements. Since M. Henry's death, the Paris section of the photographic chart of the heavens has been under the charge of M. Puiseux. The great equatorial coude has been applied, as before, to the photography of the moon, and the ninth section of the photographic atlas is being prepared for publication. The meridian service has been carried on with the usual regularity under the special charge of MM. Lœwy and Leveau, and applied to observations of the sun, moon, planets, and stars. Comets and small planets have been observed with the equatorials. Some special researches (particularly the new determination of the difference of longitude between Paris and Greenwich) have been completed, and others undertaken, one of these being a projected determination, by M. Bigourdan, assisted by M. Salet, of the constant of aberration by a new method already explained, and another a series of determinations, by M. Hamy, of the radial velocities of the stars. The publication of the volumes of observations for 1903 and 1904 is in a forward state; and the second part of the Paris catalogue of stars (from observations made between 1882 and 1899) is being actively prepared for publication.

THE death is announced, in his sixty-seventh year, of Prof. G. A. P. Rayet, Director of the observatory at Floirac, Bordeaux.

SIX new variable stars have been photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, all in the constellation Aquila. One of these (var. 83, 1906, Aquilæ) is of the tenth magnitude when brightest, and another (var. 84, 1906, Aquilæ) of the eleventh; the other four never exceed the twelfth magnitude.

FINLAY'S comet (*d*, 1906) is now at its nearest approach to the earth, but will not be in perihelion until early next month; on the 9th inst. it will pass very near the star α Ceti.

FINE ARTS

An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy.—Part II. The Inscriptions of Attica. Edited by E. S. Roberts and E. A. Gardner. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS is a difficult book to review. It contains 526 pages of text, including the inscriptions and notes upon them, with 72 pages of Index. Within these limits is a great mass of facts, all which must be either right or wrong; the ques-

tion has also to be considered whether the editors have been judicious in what they have included and what they have omitted. No one who has not himself worked at Greek epigraphy can realize the immense labour which is necessary for compiling such a book, not to speak of the learning required for its elucidation. The continual stream of new discoveries has reduced even the editors of the 'Corpus' to despair; and now we learn that the supplementary books of Attic inscriptions are to be discontinued. Thus the labour of the epigraphist will be greatly increased: he must seek his material in a number of different periodicals, and classify it himself. For the present, however, this volume will be ample for the student's introduction to his subject.

The method of the authors is as follows. The inscriptions are classified by subject, as in the 'Corpus.' Decrees of the Senate and People; Decrees and Letters of Foreign States and of the Amphictyonic Council; Decrees of Tribes, Demes, Cleruchs, Classes, Phratries, Guilds, and other Associations; Imperial Laws, Edicts, and other Documents; Finance; Administration of Temples and kindred subjects; Official Lists of various kinds; Dedications, Public and Private; Inscriptions on the Seats in the Theatre of Dionysus; Artists' Signatures and Honorary Inscriptions; Boundary Stones and Mortgage Stones; Sepulchral Monuments; Miscellaneous. A general introduction precedes such of the sections as need it; each inscription is accompanied by full explanatory notes; and the more important topics which arise out of them are treated in short excursus. There are lists of Demes and Demotics, Comparative Tables, plates, and Index. The preface is a short account—all too short—of the alphabet, summarizing the fuller account already supplied in vol. i., and adding such corrections or additions as have become necessary by the discoveries of seventeen years. The inscriptions have not been so chosen as to form an exhaustive series: they are rather typical. The editors aim at giving the student strictly an Introduction to the study of epigraphy, not a book to supersede the 'Corpus' itself.

There is no doubt that some such book as this is necessary for the young student. In the 'Corpus' much knowledge is taken for granted: it is a work for scholars, not for beginners. Here all possible aids are given to the understanding of the text, with illustrative references and a translation of the more difficult portions. We miss, however, one thing: there should be, we think, a table, easily accessible, containing a list of the various letters and symbols used either as numerals or as abbreviations. A brief note on the subject appears on p. 44, but we have failed to find a reference to it in the Index; and it might well be extended. The young student is very apt to go wrong in such ways, and we do not know any book where he can find the help he wants. Since we have mentioned omissions, we may add one or two more. On p. 434 we expected a reference to Reisch's monograph on the choragic

dedications ('Griechische Weihgeschenke'). The relation of the words *επαρχή* and *ἀπαρχή* is too summarily dismissed on p. 359. If *επαρχή* means the same as *ἀπαρχή*, of which we hardly feel convinced, it is certainly very rare as compared with the other, and the note seems to imply that it might be used at will in the same sense. The *τύποι* mentioned on p. 161 are in our opinion certainly reliefs; the word may be applied to images of parts of the human body in relief, but not to models in the round. It is also unnecessary to suggest the question "whether the representations of diseased parts were sufficiently exact to serve for pathological study," when thousands of them exist to decide the matter: if Hippocrates really learnt anything from them, he must have begun with a very open mind. They were simply trade articles, made from moulds and sold in shops. The note on p. 117, again, seems to imply that *ἐμπαισις*, *ἐπαισις*, are dialectic forms of *ἐγκησις*, whereas of course they come from another root. An old friend the "Archon Basileus" appears again (p. 97). It is not surprising to find a few slips and omissions in a book of this sort; the wonder is that there are not more. It is much easier to find points for commendation. The longer notes or "Remarks" are especially useful. Take, for instance, the notes on the calendar, a most difficult subject and full of traps: on p. 128 a list of the days of the month, although not complete, will be very welcome to beginners. The forms of the letters used in each inscription are given, in full or in part, at the beginning; and space is saved by a numerical system of shorthand referring to tables at the end. By this means the student is able to get some idea of the dates.

To understand the extraordinary value of inscriptions in the illustration of ancient life prolonged study is necessary; but a glance will show that they are worth the trouble of reading. We have here a series of contemporary records, not subject to the corruptions of tradition, but standing now as they were made; and these cover many departments of life, public and private, which are taken for granted in contemporary literature, where they meet us often as obscure allusions. We have the sources of history—descriptions of ritual and worship, the administration of finance, the procedure of public assemblies, the education of youth, the inducements offered to public-spirited citizens, the equipments of war-galleys, laws, contracts and leases, games and shows, prayers and curses: all set forth in that direct manner and with that touch of reality that can only be found in documents which have a close connexion with life. The linguistic interest in this volume is secondary; but scholars know already from Meisterhans how many slips in our grammars and dictionaries can be set right by aid of the inscriptions.

We regret very much that the authors have relinquished the intention of giving a volume of non-Attic inscriptions. For other parts of the Greek world these sources are no less important, and the difficulties of

study greater. To some extent the first volume may serve; but that was compiled to illustrate the history of the alphabet, whereas we want a volume which shall make the interest and value of the subject-matter its chief aim. Perhaps some other scholar may step into the gap, instead of taking up a hackneyed subject.

To the swelling literature of costume must now be added Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop's *English Costume* (A. & C. Black), which is to be completed in four parts. Vol. I. deals with early English dress from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of Henry III. Mr. Calthrop does not hide his light under a bushel, for he frankly claims that his work is "really a valuable addition to English history"; and he also expresses a desire that it should be read, and not talked about. In so far as Mr. Calthrop has evidently been at pains to discover from the remote past the precise fashions of our forefathers his book is valuable, but we should hesitate to speak of it so portentously as does the author. He has made the mistake of dividing his modes by reigns, forgetting that fashions do not necessarily change because a new king succeeds. The variations of costume were not considerable in those days; for, as a rule, when either sex found a useful and comfortable style it remained, subject only to such emendation as fitted the changing circumstances. Mediæval and early English costume was far more sensible, and probably far more hygienic, than modern costume; and it was certainly more becoming in the case of men, and no less becoming in the case of women. From Mr. Calthrop's careful and pleasant illustrations in colour one may get a good idea as to the appearance of a woman in the time of William Rufus—a handsome dame, easily and picturesquely dressed—or of a man of Richard I.'s reign, clad for action.

Vol. II. comprises the costume of the Middle Ages, terminating with the reign of Richard III., a very fair division; and here Mr. Calthrop is so pleased with his preface that he repeats it. The same qualities are observable in the writing and the illustrations alike. Mr. Calthrop has used missals and illuminated manuscripts in his studies, and has made innumerable drawings of detail. His letterpress is not quite adequate, suffering as it does from jauntiness; but the whole work is very creditable. He has done well so far, and we hope his history will be continued with the same success.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT WORCESTER.

(First Notice.)

THE proceedings of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Institute, at Worcester, opened at noon on Tuesday, July 24th, with a reception at the Guildhall by the Mayor, who in an address of welcome referred briefly to various points in the history of the city. Sir Henry Howorth, President of the Institute, proposed, and Judge Baylis seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor; and as the President of the meeting, the Earl of Coventry, was unfortunately unable to be present, the customary presidential address was not delivered, and the proceedings came to an end.

After luncheon a visit was paid to Westwood House, near Droitwich, a description of which by Mr. J. A. Gotch was read. Built originally as a banqueting house by Sir John Pakington in the last quarter of the

sixteenth century on a site evidently chosen for the fine prospect, it was enlarged after the Civil Wars, in which the chief house of the Pakingtons at Elmley Lovett was burnt. Westwood House then became the family seat, remaining in the possession of the Pakingtons till a few years ago. Its curious plan is the result. The original building was of three stories, rectangular with projecting bays, having a large hall on the ground floor, and a saloon of the same size above, and no other rooms of importance, the staircase being in the middle of the house, and dividing the front rooms from those at the back. The additions made after the Civil Wars consist of four wings set diagonally at the angles of the original house, the details of which are copied. The whole building is of red brick with sandstone dressings, the most striking feature being the parapet, which is ornamented with the garbs and mullets of the Pakingtons. There are several good plaster ceilings; and the chimneypiece and large plaster frieze of the same room are the only surviving parts of the fittings of the original house. The remains of the plan of the garden are interesting, the house having been enclosed in a hexagon, with a gatehouse at one angle in front, the stables at the corresponding angle behind, and four garden houses at the other angles.

In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Worcester received the members of the Institute at the Guildhall, and the city plate, charters, &c., were exhibited, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope giving a short account of them.

On Wednesday, July 25th, an excursion was made to Dudley and Halesowen. At Dudley Castle the members were courteously received by Mr. Taylor, Lord Dudley's agent, and Mr. Hope described the ruined buildings of the inner ward, a large enclosure of irregular shape with a mount at the north-west, gatehouse on the west, and chapel, hall, and living rooms on the south and east. The keep on the mount was a rectangular building with projecting drum towers at the four angles, two of the towers with the walls connecting them having been destroyed after the Civil Wars. The work dates from c. 1320, and the gatehouse with its barbican is about contemporary with it, as is the chapel, which stands on a vaulted basement, and was approached from the court by a flight of steps on the west. Mr. Hope suggested that the lower parts of its walls might be of the twelfth century, and other traces of work of this date are to be found in the adjacent buildings. The hall and its surroundings, with the kitchen and private lodgings, were entirely rebuilt about 1550, the date being fixed by an extant letter of Sir W. Sharrington, dated 1553, and mentioning that Chapman (one of the masons working for him at Lacock) had gone to Dudley to set up a chimneypiece there. No trace of the chimneypiece is now to be identified, but certain details, as the brackets in the heads of the windows, show a decided connexion with the work at Lacock.

After luncheon Halesowen was visited, and here, with the help of a plan prepared by Mr. Brakspear, Mr. Hope described the scanty remains of the abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1214 by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. Of the church, parts of the north side of the presbytery, of the south and west walls of the south transept, and of the south wall of the nave remain; and of the claustral buildings, part of the south and west walls of the frater. The whole church was vaulted, the detail being very good, and, to judge from the remains, it seems that all the buildings were set out and finished in the first half of

the thirteenth century. The infirmary probably stood to the east of the dorter range, on a site where tile pavements are known to exist, and to the east of this still stands a rectangular building of uncertain use, which is the best-preserved piece of mediæval work on the site. It is a two-story camera or lodging of late thirteenth-century date, its upper story having two-light windows with transoms, and its original roof of trussed rafters, with cambered tiebeams and moulded kingposts, is still in a fair state of repair. The whole site is surrounded by a moat, and the entrance was from the south-west, the position of the gatehouse being still discernible. Several interesting pieces of carving are built into the walls of the camera noted above, especially a very small figure of a knight (doubtless marking, in its former position, a heart-burial) and a fine thirteenth-century coffin slab, with a Crucifixion at the head, and below it a figure kneeling under a trefoiled canopy. A small plate, probably of metal, has been fastened to the stone in front of the face of the kneeling figure.

The parish church of Halesowen formed the last item in the day's programme, the rector, the Rev. J. Hill, giving an account of its history.

At the evening meeting Canon Porter read a paper on the mediæval tiles of Worcestershire, in the course of which he said that the majority of the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century tiles in the county came from Droitwich and Malvern; but, as in the case of the tiles at Hailes Abbey, there must have been a good number of smaller factories. After the process of manufacture had been described, a number of examples of tile patterns were shown and explained.

On Thursday, the 26th, the members went by rail to Broadway, and drove thence to Buckland, where the church and rectory house were visited, the Rev. E. T. Hull describing the various points of interest. The church has developed from an aisleless nave and chancel of the twelfth century, the four angles of the nave of this date being preserved. Aisles were added in the thirteenth century, and a west tower in the fifteenth; while the chancel was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and its east end renewed in 1585, a stone bearing this date being set over the square-headed east window. In addition to a good deal of excellent woodwork of the fifteenth century and later, the church possesses a little old glass of great interest. In the east window of the chancel are three panels of late fifteenth-century date, forming part of a series representing the seven sacraments, the subjects of two being Confirmation and Matrimony, while the third is a patchwork made up from two panels, Extreme Unction and Holy Orders. The north aisle is paved with the mediæval tiles common in the district. The rectory is a most interesting building of c. 1450, with an almost untouched hall of that date, having a fine open-timbered roof and some of the original glazing in its windows, showing the rebus of William Grafton, rector, who is said to have been its builder. The parish possesses part of a fifteenth-century cope with embroidered orphreys, and a curious standing wooden cup resembling a mazer, and made in 1609, with a silver-mounted lip of that date. Within the bowl is a fifteenth-century "print" of St. Margaret, taken from a mediæval mazer, while the silver mount of the foot may also be mediæval.

Broadway old church was next visited, and described by Mr. C. R. Peers. It is an example of a reversal of the normal course of development, a fifteenth-century central tower and transepts having been added to

a late twelfth-century nave, destroying the eastern bay of the nave arcades. There is nothing to suggest that the church had a masonry tower before this date, but the fall of the ground makes the site unsuitable for a western tower, and probably for this reason the expedient of a central tower was adopted, the transepts, which are small, being added mainly to give abutment.

The interesting fourteenth-century house at the west end of the main street of Broadway village was inspected, Mr. Harold Brakspear giving a short account of it.

After luncheon at the Lygon Arms the journey was continued by way of Willersey and Weston-sub-Edge to Chipping Campden, where the Rev. S. E. Bartleet gave an account of the parish church, built in the prosperous days of the wool trade, and containing the fine brass of William Greville, 1401, "the flower of the wool merchants of all England," and the later, but more imposing monuments of the Hicks family, Viscounts Campden.

On leaving the church the members were received by Lord and Lady Gainsborough, and, after visiting several of the interesting stone-built houses with which Chipping Campden abounds (notably Greville House, a fifteenth-century building with an unusually elaborate two-story bay window and a good hooded fireplace), were entertained at tea on the site of the great house built by Baptist Hicks about 1610, and destroyed during the Civil Wars. Two garden houses, at either end of the terrace on which the house stood, are the chief remains now to be seen, besides the blocked entrance gateway and some outbuildings adjoining it on the south, and serve to show the somewhat fantastic design of the house.

At the evening meeting Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper, illustrated by a plan and lantern-slides, on the architectural history of Worcester Cathedral, in preparation for the visit to be paid to it on the following day. He traced the development of the present building from Wulstan's church, begun in 1084, showing how the eastward extension in the thirteenth century was designed to give a place for St. Wulstan's shrine, and how Wulstan's presbytery was gradually rebuilt, the remodelling of the nave taking place in the fourteenth century, and finishing with the building of the central tower in 1374.

Friday, the 27th, was devoted to the city of Worcester, and the proceedings began with a visit to the well-known Commandery, the ancient hospital of St. Wulstan. It is a timber-built house of the fifteenth century, its hall being in good repair, and retaining, besides its carved woodwork, much of the original glass with figured quarries.

The main business of the day was the visit to the Cathedral Church and the remains of the Priory, under the guidance of Mr. Hope, who proved an able and acute guide to the characteristic features of the buildings. After luncheon the inspection of the Priory buildings other than the church was undertaken, Mr. Hope being again the guide.

The last visit of the day was paid to the old Bishops' Palace, now the Deanery, where the members were most hospitably entertained by the Dean and Mrs. Forrest. A new front was added to the house in the eighteenth century, but the old hall, with a fine vaulted room below, c. 1270, remains, and there is much ancient work, mostly of early fourteenth-century date, in other parts of the building, which with the aid of a good plan might well be identified.

At the evening meeting Mr. J. W. Willis Bund read a paper on 'The Evolution of Worcester,' in which he traced the first settlement to the existence of a ford over the Severn, probably guarded by a fort on

the site afterwards occupied by the castle. To the north of this grew up the early monastic settlement, on the site of the present Cathedral; and the town spread northward from this point, being in later days enclosed by a wall.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT NOTTINGHAM.

(First Notice.)

THE members attending the sixty-third annual Congress of the British Archæological Association held the first meeting at the Exchange, Nottingham, on Wednesday, July 25th, where the President, Mr. Charles E. Keyser, welcomed them, and in a brief speech enumerated the principal objects and places to be viewed during the Congress. An adjournment was then made to St. Mary's Church, where the rector, Bishop Baines, cordially received the visitors. This church probably stands on the site of the Saxon edifice, and the first reference to it is in the Domesday Book, wherein it is noted that "the church with all things that belong to it is worth 100 shillings per annum." St. Mary's as it stands to-day, was probably erected about 1535, and this date can be fixed approximately, since Leland writes in his book in 1540 that "there be three Paroche churches, St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, but the church of St. Mary is excellent, new and uniform in work." We have here a church in the Perpendicular style, consisting of a nave with aisles and choir, together with north and south transepts. A good deal of restoration, however, appears to have been done. There is a well-preserved alabaster panel, probably from the old reredos; it is supposed to represent St. Augustine receiving his commission from the Pope.

The church of St. Peter was next inspected, Mr. C. Evans, jun., in a few notes drawing attention to the various points of interest. The communion plate—comprising two late seventeenth-century flagons of good proportions, two chalices of simple design, and two patens—was shown. During the Civil Wars the chancel was destroyed by Col. Hutchinson, Governor of the Castle, the present one being entirely modern. Brew-house Yard, at the foot of the Castle Rock, was then visited, and the rock-cut cellars examined. A curious hole, 2½ in. in diameter, and extending 60 ft. through the rock to an adjoining cavern, gave rise to much discussion. The grounds of the Hermitage next received attention, with the remains of the rock-cut chapel and range of cells, the chapel being referred to at an early date as the chapel of St. Mary le Roche. The series of dovetail holes cut out of the rock on the left of the cells was examined and reference made to the fact that in a receipt dated October 12th, 1687, given by the Warden of Sherwood Forest, is a note of "a certain Cloes called Douecote Cloes in Nottingham Park." Objects of interest in the Museum were explained by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley; and the day's tour ended with the exploration of Mortimer's Hole, a rock-cut stairway. In the evening Mr. C. E. Keyser illustrated 'Norman Architecture in the County' by means of a fine collection of lantern-slides.

Thursday was beautifully fine, and was occupied in exploring the Forest of Sherwood, with a brief visit to the ruins of King John's palace at Clipstone. At the evening meeting a paper of exceptional interest was read by Mr. I. C. Gould on 'Nottinghamshire Strongholds,' special attention being drawn to the earthworks known as Queen's Scence, raised by the Royalist troops to defend Newark from their foes on the south

side, and still exhibiting a perfect specimen of a defensive work of those days.

Newark was the centre for Friday, the 27th, and under the guidance of Mr. Cornelius Brown and Mr. I. C. Gould a most interesting day was spent. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was first visited, and here Mr. Brown read some notes descriptive of the church. There is no trace of the original Saxon fabric; and of the building which was begun about 1160 only the crypt and the piers at the intersection of the nave and transepts now exist. The crypt has a vault of quadripartite character with flat segmental arches. The church consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel with aisles also, and north and south transepts. The beautiful western tower is in its lower stages of Early English work, and was begun about 1230, the richly moulded orders springing from the four jamb-shafts with foliated caps having a fine effect. The west window is, however, a fifteenth-century insertion; above this window is a stage of plain stonework, and then we come to the arcaded story with four arches on each face. The stonework above this is enriched with diaper of a trellis pattern. The top stage of the tower was begun some eighty years later, and finishes with a richly panelled parapet with angle pinnacles; and the whole tower terminates in a fine octagonal spire. The first quarter of the fourteenth century saw the beginning of the south aisle of the nave, and the nave itself seems to have been begun about 1390, the whole of the chancel being completed about 1498. The stone chantry chapels to the north and south of the altar were founded about 1500; and Drawswerd of York carved the parelose and rood screen, which was finished about 1508. The mason's marks on the pier of the chancel arch consist of two obtuse triangles joined at the apex. The Fleming brass, which is one of the largest in England, is composed of sixteen plates of metal, and measures 9 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 7 in. Fleming died in 1361, and is represented in the costume of the period, holding in his clasped hands a scroll; the background is richly diapered, and the figure stands under a triple canopy of tabernacle work. The seventeenth-century chalice is interesting, and the few fragments of stained glass which are left are worthy of note.

After luncheon the party proceeded to Tuxford, and thence by a short drive to Egmont, where the Transitional church was inspected, and an incised alabaster slab to Nicholas Powtrelle evoked much interest. Adjoining the churches is a perfect example of a Norman stronghold of the mound and court type; it is now known locally as Gaddicks Hill, and Mr. I. C. Gould attributes it to the twelfth century. The terrace at one side of the mound was examined with interest, and the theory propounded that it was the resting-place for the ladder from the outer edge of the fosse to the mount. The remains of stone foundations are still discernible in the court at the rear of the mound, though they require some searching for, as they are overgrown with grass and nettles. After the return to Tuxford St. Nicholas's Church was visited. A notable feature is a curious canopied niche of decorated work, enclosing a sculptured figure of St. Lawrence on the grid, while three figures, bellows in hand, stand over him. This niche and slab are in the south aisle, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence.

In the evening a paper by Mr. R. H. Forster was read, dealing with Margidunum. Afterwards Dr. Davies Pryce contributed one on 'Earthworks of the Moated Mound Type,' for the better elucidation of which

Dr. Pryce had provided numerous illustrations.

Newark Castle was the first place selected for inspection on Saturday, the 28th, and its history was related by Mr. Cornelius Brown, while Mr. J. M. Blagg spoke of its architectural features. The building of the Castle was begun in 1130 by Alexander, the Bishop of Lincoln, but Stephen soon demanded it and took possession. Here King John died in 1216, but in two or three years it was once more the property of the Bishopric of Lincoln, which held it until 1547, when it was voluntarily exchanged for land in another part. It was held for King Charles during the Civil Wars until he surrendered to the Scotch troops near by. Some of the old diamond-shaped siege pieces were shown by Mr. R. Topham, who explained their history. The Norman entrance gateway is very fine, and the stair in the turret situated to the east of the gateway, being built as a continuous spiral vault, as usual in Norman times, is interesting, as is also the small chamber or cell for the use of the warder guarding the postern. An extensive view can be had from the oriel window inserted by Thomas Scot, Bishop of Lincoln, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

In the afternoon All Saints' Church, Hawton, reached by way of the Beaumont Cross, was visited. The chancel, of the Decorated period, was built about 1320 by Sir Robert de Compton, who is buried there. The great feature of the building is the Easter Sepulchre, a beautiful specimen. It is divided into a triple-arched opening by buttresses richly moulded and having delicately carved crocketed finials, the canopies, too, being richly crocketed. The base in four panels represents the sentinels sleeping before the tomb; an arched recess above shows a figure of our Lord and the Magdalene at His feet, while above the canopy of this portion is a representation of the Ascension. The sedilia have three seats and are richly carved in the upper parts; and the piscina with its beautiful finial deserves notice. The parish register dates from 1564, and was shown by the vicar, the Rev. R. Washington, who was thanked for his kindness.

Returning through Newark, the members entered Southwell Cathedral under the guidance of the Rev. Arthur Sutton. The nave with its side aisles, the north and south transepts, and the north porch, together with the central and western towers, are all Norman. Only one Norman window remains in the nave. The chancel now standing is thirteenth-century work, and was begun in 1230. The north porch is surmounted by a parvise. The width of the openings of the triforium arcade is nearly the same as that of the nave arches below, which is unusual, and the circular boss on the soffit of the crown of the arches of this arcade gave rise to a lengthy discussion. The entrance doorway from the cloisters has much carving on it of naturalized foliage. Archbishop Sandys was buried here in 1558, and his Elizabethan altar-tomb has a recumbent figure of him, an interesting feature being that the chasuble is worn over the rochet, instead of beneath it.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE second number of the American periodical *Library Work* contains a 'Contribution towards a Bibliography of Whistler,' which will be of interest to many English admirers of the artist.

THE curious in the literature of Protestantism are acquainted with the collection of portraits known as Beza's 'Icones.' The book, however, is rare, and the general public are strangers to it, although it has served as the only source from which portraits of continental Reformers have in some cases been derived. The Religious Tract Society will publish early in the autumn a reproduction of the 'Icones' and the quaint characteristic borders which surround them. Instead, however, of a translation of Beza's letterpress, there will be short biographical accounts of the various worthies from the pen of Dr. C. G. McCrie.

THE Grand Prix de Rome for sculpture has been awarded to M. Blaise, who was born at Anzin in 1877, and has studied under Barrias and M. Coutan. The Second Grand Prix goes to M. Gaumont, a native of Tours, where he was born in 1880; he also studied under the two above-named masters, and under M. Picard. The "Deuxième Second" Grand Prix is awarded to M. Prost, a native of Lyons (where he was born in 1876), and he, too, was a student of Barrias and M. Coutan.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

AMONG the foreign novelties to be performed at the Promenade Concerts may be mentioned a Symphony in E flat, Op. 8, by R. Glière, a young Russian composer, who studied at the Moscow Conservatoire from 1894 to 1900; the work was written in 1899, and produced at Moscow in 1902. Then there are symphonic poems: 'St. Georges,' by Georges Dorlay, and 'Finlandia,' by Sibelius, a Finnish composer whose music is beginning to attract considerable notice.

MR. DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY has contributed a short but interesting article to the July number of the *Monthly Journal* of the International Musical Society. It is entitled 'Forkel's "God save the King."' Johann Nicolaus Forkel is known as having been the earliest biographer of Johann Sebastian Bach, but his compositions have fallen into oblivion. The one in question, written more or less in the style of Bach and Handel, is a curiosity. These variations bear the date 1791. While Forkel was writing the Allegro section of the Overture, the Serenade of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' must surely have been running in his head.

THE 'Year-Book (1906-7)' of the Society of British Musicians has just been issued. The immediate aims of the Society are to facilitate the publication of such high-class works as the ordinary publisher cannot or will not undertake, and to protect British composers' interests in the matter of publishing agreements. It is distinctly stated that no hostile feeling is entertained towards London publishers, several of whom, indeed, are associates of the society in question. A first instalment of works, by W. H. Bell, York Bowen, Fred. and Paul Corder, John B. McEwen, and others, has been published through the firm of Charles Avison.

THE forthcoming season of the Paris Grand Opéra will open, it is said, with Massenet's new opera, 'Ariane.'

WE regret to hear of the death last Sunday of M. Alexandre Luigini, the able *premier chef-d'orchestre* of the Paris Opéra Comique. He was born at Lyons in 1850, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire. He took part in the fighting at Belfort during the Franco-German War.

PROF. JULIUS STOCKHAUSEN, pupil of Manuel Garcia, and the oldest of German teachers of singing, celebrated on July 22nd the eightieth anniversary of his birth. He was in former years renowned as an oratorio singer, also as an interpreter of the *Lieder* of Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms. In 1879 he founded a school of singing at Frankfurt.

FRAU JOSEFINE LOHSE, whose death was caused by a fall from the balcony of her house at Cologne, was only thirty years of age. Her husband, for whom all sympathy will be felt, is the chief conductor of the opera-house at Cologne. He conducted at Covent Garden in 1903 and 1904, and during the latter season his wife appeared both in 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—SAT. Moody-Manners Opera Company, 8, Lyric Theatre; also Wed. and Sat. at 2.

DRAMA

J. L. TOOLE.

HAD the death of Mr. John Lawrence Toole taken place at the time (now almost ten years ago) when he was stricken with an illness from which he never recovered and to which he ultimately succumbed, it might have been said that if the event did not eclipse the gaiety of nations, it deprived the playgoing world of much genuine and innocent amusement. Memories quickly fade, however, and a few years' absence from the stage is sufficient to render the popular comedian of yesterday, to a section at least of the public, little more than a name.

The son of a once well-known toast-master, Toole was born in London in 1830, was educated in the City of London School, and became clerk in a wine merchant's office. After some practice as an amateur, he made his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Ipswich. He appeared at the Haymarket as Simmons in 'The Spitalfields Weaver' on July 22nd, 1852. On October 2nd, 1854, at the St. James's he played Samuel Pepys in 'The King's Rival,' by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade. At the Lyceum in September, 1856, he enacted Fanfarronade in 'Belphegor' and Autolycus in Wm. Brough's burlesque of 'Perdita.' Here he remained until 1859, when in January, as Asmodeus in the burlesque so named, he joined Webster at the Adelphi. With this theatre, save for occasional migrations, he was long connected. On May 9th, 1859, he "created" Mr. Spriggins in 'Ici on parle Français.' William Kite in Watts Phillips's 'Paper Wings,' Caleb Plummer in Boucicault's 'Dot,' and Stephen Digges in an adaptation of 'Père Goriot' were among many parts he played. At the Queen's Theatre in January, 1868, he was Michael Garner in Byron's 'Dearer than Life.' In 1869, at the Gaiety, he played Dick Dollond in Byron's 'Uncle Dick's Darling.' After a long period in the country he was seen in 1870 at the Gaiety in 'Paul Pry.' Mawworm in 'The Hypocrite' was one of his characters. In 1874, at the Globe, he enacted Hammond Coote in Albery's 'Wig and Gown.' He then, with no special success, visited America. Returning, he obtained at the Globe, in January, 1878, a conspicuous triumph in Byron's 'A Fool and his Money.' In 1882 Toole took, and named after himself, the house previously known as the Charing Cross and the Folly Theatre. Here, in addition to a series of burlesques and light

pieces, he produced 'The Butler,' by Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Merivale; 'The Don,' an adaptation from the German by the same; Mr. Barrie's 'Walker, London'; Byron's 'The Upper Crust'; and other plays. During the later years of his career Toole brought out few novelties, and was little seen in London.

He was unfortunate in his domestic career, a son who was the apple of his eye, his wife, and his daughter (constituting his entire family) following one another to the grave. With these losses must be counted that more recent of Sir Henry Irving, Toole's devotion to whom was exemplary and touching. Though he played parts previously taken by Wright or transmitted from Liston, Toole affected rather the character-actor than the low comedian. To the end he preferred to play Caleb Plummer, which was, indeed, one of his best parts as well as his most popular. Bohemian circles have long missed him, and it is only in a portrait presented by Sir Henry Irving that his smile has for many years irradiated the Garrick Club. A confirmed practical joker, he was always boyish in humour and void of offence. The most affectionate memories survive of one whose heart was all kindness and good nature.

Dramatic Gossip.

IN dealing with 'Down our Alley,' by Mr. Arthur Bourchier, given at the Garrick Theatre, it is expedient to dismiss from the mind most thought of its avowed source. In 'Crainquebille,' adapted from a story of M. Anatole France which appeared in *Le Figaro* and given at the Renaissance, a serious presentation was afforded of the sufferings of the helpless poor at the hands of the law. The fidelity of these is as much beyond dispute as is the literary flavour of the whole. Unfortunately, these things—fidelity and literary flavour—disappear, and what remains, and pretends to be a picture of proceedings in a London police court, sails dangerously near caricature. The one claim on consideration which the whole puts in consists of the presentation by Mr. Arthur Bourchier of his hero, Joe Parrot, a typical old costermonger, who is "run in" by the police on a false charge, and becomes the victim of magisterial imbecility. Though a little forced in pathos, this performance must be regarded as a masterly study, proving—what has long been apparent—that in Mr. Bourchier we possess a character-actor of great power and unrivalled versatility. In 'Monsieur de Paris,' by Alicia Ramsey and Rudolph de Cordova, produced ten years ago at the Royalty, Miss Violet Vanbrugh reappeared in her original part of Jacinta, the executioner's daughter.

M. RAIMOND, intelligence of whose death reaches us from Paris, was a member of the Palais Royal in its palmiest days. He was in 1880 the original Adhémar in 'Divorçons,' by M. Sardou. Born at Caen, March 21st, 1850, he made his début at the Théâtre Montmartre, and played at the Délassements, the Menus Plaisirs, the Renaissance, and other houses before attaching himself definitely to the Palais Royal.

MR. W. H. C. NATION, who on June 12th, 1871, produced at the Royalty Westland Marston's 'Lamed for Life,' and made other experiments in theatrical management, has obtained from Mr. James Welch a six months' lease of Terry's Theatre, starting from September next.

NEXT Thursday is fixed by Mr. Louis Calvert for the production at the New Theatre of 'Amasis,' Mr. Frederick Fenn's Egyptian piece, to which we have previously referred.

FRENCH representations, suspended at the New Royalty, will, it is expected, be resumed under the same management early in the new year.

MISS LENA ASHWELL, before visiting New York, will begin on the 20th inst. at Plymouth a month's tour with 'The Shulamite.'

MR. H. B. IRVING starts on Monday at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, in 'Paolo and Francesca,' by Mr. Stephen Phillips, a country tour anticipatory of his visit to America.

MISS FAY DAVIS, the creator of Iris, will appear in New York in a version by Mr. Clyde Fitch of an American story called 'A House of Mirth.'

'SIR ANTHONY' is the title of a play by Mr. Haddon Chambers, to be produced in New York with Miss Eleanor Robson as the heroine.

'THE GOOD-NATURED MAN' will be acted in the New Theatre, Cambridge, before the students of the Summer Meeting, on the evening of Friday next and the afternoon of the following day. The performance is under the direction of Mr. W. Poel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. de M. C.—E. D.—C. L. S.—G. Y.—G. Le G. N.—Received.

W. M.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

THE ATHENÆUM.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

	£	s.	d.
5 Lines of Pearl	0	3	6
75 (Half-Column) ..	1	15	0
A Column	3	3	0
A Page	9	9	0

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s. and 8d. per line of Pearl type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM RULE TO RULE.

Advertisements across Two Columns, one-third extra beyond the space occupied, the first charge being 30s.
JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. E. FRANCIS.
The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	118
BELL & SONS	140
CATALOGUES	118
CHATTO & WINDUS	144
EDUCATIONAL	117
EXHIBITIONS	117
GARDENERS' CHRONICLE	119
HURST & BLACKETT	120
LANE	120
MACMILLAN & CO.	120
MAGAZINES, &c.	118
MISCELLANEOUS	118
NEWSPAPER AGENTS	118
NOTES AND QUERIES	142
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	117
RICHARDS	119
SALES BY AUCTION	118
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.	143
SITUATIONS VACANT	117
SITUATIONS WANTED	118
SMITH, ELDER & CO.	141
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	118

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

THE YORK LIBRARY

A New Series of Reprints on thin paper of the Classics of all Languages, which, says the *Bookman*, "has established its reputation as a handy, tasteful, inexpensive series of valuable and widely-chosen masterpieces." The books are printed in an ideal format for holiday reading, being of just the right size for carrying in the pocket, and the binding, while strong, is light and flexible.

Price, in cloth, 2s. net per volume;
limp leather, 3s. net.

VOLUMES NOW READY.

BRONTE (CHARLOTTE).—JANE EYRE.
BURNBY (FANNY).—EVELINA. Edited by ANNIE RAINE ELLIS.

BURNBY (FANNY).—CECILIA. Edited by A. R. ELLIS. 2 vols.

BURTON (SIR RICHARD).—PILGRIMAGE TO AL-MADINAH AND MECCA. Edited by LADY BURTON. With an Introduction by STANLEY LANE-POOLE. 2 vols. [Shortly.]

BURTON (ROBERT).—ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY. Edited by the Rev. A. R. SHILLETO, M.A., with Introduction by A. H. BULLEN. 3 vols.

CERVANTES.—DON QUIXOTE. MOTTEUX'S Translation, revised. 2 vols.

COLERIDGE (S. T.).—AIDS TO REFLECTION, AND THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INQUIRING SPIRIT.

COLERIDGE (S. T.).—THE FRIEND.

COLERIDGE (S. T.).—TABLETALK AND OMNIA. Arranged and Edited by T. ASHE, B.A.

DRAPER (J. W.).—HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. 2 vols.

EMERSON (R. W.).—WORKS. Edited by GEORGE SAMPTON. 5 vols.

The Contents of the volumes is as follows: Vol. I. Essays; Representative Men. Vol. II. English Traits; Conduct of Life; Nature. Vol. III. Society and Solitude; Letters and Social Aims; Addresses. Vol. IV. Miscellaneous Pieces. Vol. V. Poetical Works.

FIELDING (HENRY).—TOM JONES. 2 vols.

FIELDING (HENRY).—AMELIA.

FIELDING (HENRY).—JOSEPH ANDREWS.

GESTA ROMANORUM; or, Entertaining Moral Stories invented by the Monks. Translated by the Rev. CHARLES SWAN. Revised Edition, by WYNARID HOOPER, M.A.

GOETHE.—FAUST. Translated by ANNA SWANWICK, LL.D. Revised Edition, with an Introduction and Full Bibliography by KARL BREUL, Litt.D. Ph.D.

HAWTHORNE (NATHANIEL).—TRANSFORMATION (The Marble Faun).

IRVING (WASHINGTON).—THE SKETCH-BOOK.

JAMESON (Mrs.).—SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES. Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical, and Historical.

LAMB (CHARLES).—ESSAYS. Including ESSAYS OF ELIA, LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA, and ELIANA.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. THE THOUGHTS OF. Translated by GEORGE LONG, M.A. With an Essay on Marcus Aurelius by MATTHEW ARNOLD.

MARRYAT.—MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY. With 8 Illustrations by E. J. WHEELER.

MARRYAT.—PETER SIMPLE.—With 8 Illustrations by F. A. FRASER.

MONTAIGNE.—ESSAYS. COTTON'S Translation. Revised by W. C. HAZLITT. 3 vols.

MOTLEY (J. L.).—RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. With Introduction by MONCURE D. CONWAY. 3 vols.

PASCAL.—THOUGHTS. Translated by C. KEGAN PAUL.

PLUTARCH.—LIVES. Translated, with Notes and a Life, by AUREY STEWART, M.A., and GEORGE LONG, M.A. 4 vols.

SWIFT (JONATHAN).—JOURNAL TO STELLA. Edited by F. RYLAND, M.A.

SWIFT (JONATHAN).—GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. Edited by G. R. DENNIS. With Facsimiles of the Original Illustrations.

TROLLOPE'S BARSETSHIRE NOVELS.—THE WARDEN. 1 vol.—BARCHESTER TOWERS. 1 vol.—DR. THORNE. 1 vol.—FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. 1 vol.—THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON. 2 vols.—THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET. 2 vols.

YOUNG (ARTHUR).—TRAVELS IN FRANCE during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789. Edited by M. BETHAM EDWARDS.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,
Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

SMITH, ELDER & CO'S PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION OF THE WORKS OF MRS. GASKELL.

"Mrs. Gaskell has done what neither I nor other female writers in France can accomplish—she has written novels which excite the deepest interest in men of the world, and yet which every girl will be the better for reading."—GEORGES SANDS.

Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. have pleasure in announcing the publication of THE "KNUTSFORD" EDITION OF MRS. GASKELL'S WORKS.

IN 8 VOLS. CROWN 8vo, CUT EDGES, CLOTH, GILT TOP, PRICE 4s. 6d. NET EACH.

With an Introduction to each volume, in addition to a Biographical Introduction in the First Volume, by DR. A. W. WARD, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, who has received the kind assistance of the **MISSSES GASKELL**.

The Volumes will be published at fortnightly intervals, and each will contain a PHOTOGRAVURE FRONTISPIECE and OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOLUME I. **MARY BARTON, &c., WILL BE READY ON SEPTEMBER 3.**

*. Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to forward a Prospectus of the Edition post free on application.

NEW VOLUME OF THE "WATERLOO" LIBRARY.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"The best 3s. 6d. series on the market....The paper is quite excellent, and the print is fine and clear."

MORNING LEADER.—"An attractive series."

CROWN 8vo,

3/6

EACH VOLUME.

ATHENÆUM.—"Well printed and neatly bound."

EVENING STANDARD AND ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.—"Neat, well printed, and cheap."

UNCLE BERNAC: a Memory of the Empire. By A. Conan Doyle. With 12 Full-Page

Illustrations. THIRD and CHEAPER EDITION.

DAILY CHRONICLE.—"Uncle Bernac" is for a truth Dr. Doyle's Napoleon. Viewed as a picture of the little man in the grey coat, it must take rank before anything he has written. The fascination of it is extraordinary. It reaches everywhere a high literary level."

POPULAR SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD.

Fenwick's Career. [2nd Impression.
With Illustrations by ALBERT STERNER.

Tribune.—"A story rich in detail and incident. It is difficult to praise the book enough."

The Marriage of William Ashe.

[15th Thousand.
With Illustrations by ALBERT STERNER.
Spectator.—"The most attractive and brilliant of all Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels."

Lady Rose's Daughter. [Over 165,000 copies sold.
With Illustrations.

Mr. William Dean Howells.—"Readers have rarely been fed with such interest along the course of any novel."

Eleanor. [Over 120,000 Copies sold.
With Illustrations by ALBERT STERNER.

London Quarterly Review.—"Mrs. Ward has never given us a book that finds its way to one's heart so completely."

Helbeck of Bannisdale. [7th Edition.
Times.—"Will take rank with Mrs. Humphry Ward's best work....The story is a story of a great passion worthily told."

Sir George Tressady. [3rd Edition.
Standard.—"An exceedingly able book. We doubt if any other living woman could have written it."

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

Count Hannibal. [6th Impression.
Illustrated London News.—"The reader will be scarcely conscious of taking breath....Mr. Weyman is far superior to his competitors."

The Castle Inn. [6th Edition.
With Frontispiece.
Times.—"A story which the reader follows with excited curiosity."

In King's Byways. [2nd Impression.
Times.—"Will be enjoyed by every one to whom the 'Gentleman of France' appealed; and in point of art the anecdotes greatly excel the novel."

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN.'

The Princess Priscilla's Fortnight. [4th Impression.
Spectator.—"Priscilla is one of the most engaging characters we have met in fiction for years."

By AGNES & EGERTON CASTLE.

Rose of the World. [7th Impression.
Academy.—"Perhaps the finest book that Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle have as yet produced—daring, original, moving."

French Nan. [3rd Impression.
With Illustrations.

Academy.—"A charming story....A tale of Dresden china, so dainty and clever."

If Youth but Knew. [2nd Impression.
With 20 Illustrations by LANCELOT SPEED.

Truth.—"As enchanting as the magic music of its wizard violinist."

By S. R. CROCKETT.

The Silver Skull. [3rd Impression.
With 12 Full-Page Illustrations.

British Weekly.—"A work of real genius, full of glorious adventures."

Little Anna Mark. [2nd Impression.
With a Frontispiece.

Daily Telegraph.—"A rattling, rousing story of adventure and misadventure."

The Black Douglas. [3rd Impression.
With 8 Full-Page Illustrations.

Speaker.—"A book which grips the imagination in a thoroughly satisfactory fashion."

The Red Axe. [3rd Impression.
With 8 Full-Page Illustrations.

Weekly Sun.—"A powerful story, which he tells in his own masterful style."

Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City. [4th Impression.
Spectator.—"It carries the reader along, keenly interested and full of sympathy, from the first page to the last."

By Mrs. HENRY DE LA PASTURE.

The Man from America. [2nd Impression.
Academy.—"A charming book, fragrantly and delicately written."

Peter's Mother. [9th Impression.
Daily Telegraph.—"A better novel the reader could not desire."

Cornelius. [5th Impression.
Quarterly Review.—"Miss Philipotte is enough to make the fortune of any story."

By ANTHONY HOPE.

The Intrusions of Peggy. [2nd Impression.
Westminster Gazette.—"Peggy is altogether one of the most delightful characters that have appeared in recent fiction."

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN.

The Last Hope. [4th Impression, 2nd Edition.
Athenæum.—"One of his very best novels."

Tomaso's Fortune, and other Stories.

Saturday Review.—"Engrossing, fascinating, picturesque tales, full of colour, adventure, and emotion."

Flotsam. [6th Impression.
With a Frontispiece.

Famity Fair.—"A capital book, that will repay any reader, old or young, for the reading."

Barlasch of the Guard. [6th Impression.
Queen.—"There is the genius of a Meissonier in his delineation of Papa Barlasch....He is one of the best soldier-characters in fiction."

The Vultures. [7th Impression.
Queen.—"One of Henry Seton Merriman's very best....A powerful and thrilling book."

The Velvet Glove. [4th Impression.
Athenæum.—"A good story....We have nothing but praise for the skilfully interwoven plot and the artistic development of character."

The Isle of Unrest. [6th Impression.
With Illustrations.

Morning Post.—"A really admirable novel."

Roden's Corner. [3rd Edition.
Punch.—"For dramatic situation, intensity, and simplicity of narrative it is marvellous."

In Kedar's Tents. [9th Edition.
Guardian.—"Full of adventure, of humour, and of vigour."

The Grey Lady. [6th Impression.
With 12 Full-Page Illustrations.

Globe.—"A story of striking merit throughout."

The Sowers. [27th Edition.
Graphic.—"Very difficult indeed to lay down until its last page has been turned."

With Edged Tools. [New Edition.
Westminster Gazette.—"Admirably conceived....The story never flags or lingers."

From One Generation to Another. [New Edition.
Illustrated London News.—"The book is a good book. The characters are admirably contrasted."

The Slave of the Lamp. [New Edition.
Manchester Guardian.—"A masterly story....so like real life, and so entirely unconventional."

By A. E. W. MASON.

The Truants. [12th Impression.
Punch.—"Of the most engaging interest."

The Four Feathers. [Country Life.—"It is indeed a grand story, told with such sympathy and spirit combined as are rarely to be found in books."

BOOKS FOR SEASIDE AND HOLIDAY READING.

*. Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to send, post free on application, a copy of their CATALOGUE, containing a List of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 6s. Popular Novels, together with a large number of Miscellaneous Works.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"

Edinburgh Review, October,

Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or Newsagent in England, price 4d.; or free by post to the Continent, 4½d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN AND GENERAL READERS.

*• Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months; 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including postage.

The **NINTH SERIES** of NOTES AND QUERIES, complete in 12 vols. (JANUARY, 1898, to DECEMBER, 1903), price 10s. 6d. each Volume, contains, in addition to a great variety of similar Notes and Replies, Articles of Interest on the following Subjects.

SECOND SELECTION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY HISTORY.

Campbell, Keats, and Virgil—Allusions in Carlyle—Casanoviana—Authors of the Chaldee MS.—Claudian—Chorley on the Birth of Edward VII.—Civil List Pensions—John Cleave and the Taxes on Knowledge—Coleridge as a Translator—County Histories—Cowper on his own Immortality—Daniel's 'Sonnets to Delia'—Danteiana—De Quincey's Syntax—Dibdin Bibliography—Dickensiana—Drydeniana—Edition, its Meaning—George Eliot and Mark Rutherford—'Field' Jubilee—Fielding's 'Tom Jones' in France—Edward FitzGerald and E. M. Fitzgerald—Percy Fitzgerald's 'Pickwickian Manners and Customs'—Florio's 'Montaigne'—Fly-leaf Inscriptions.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dorothy Cecil—Job Charnock, Founder of Calcutta—Chesterfield on Beau Nash—Col. T. Cooper—General Cope—Defoe's Last Descendants—Notes on the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—Ralph Dodd and the Thames Tunnel—Date of Robert Dodsley's Death—Duc d'Enghien's Death—Chancellor Silvan Evans—Fahrenheit and his Thermometer—Flaxman's Wife—Ugo Foscolo in London—Lady Elizabeth Foster—Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat—Epitaph on Mary Frith ("Moll Cutpurse").

CLASSICAL SUBJECTS.

"Bernardus non vidit omnia"—"Comes jucundus in via pro vehiculo est"—"Cane decane canas"—"Crescit amor nummi"—"De male quesitis vix gaudet"—"Dies creta notandus"—"Est rosa flos Veneris"—"Furem pretiosa signata sollicitant."

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

Queen Candace—English Cardinals—Organs destroyed by Cromwell—Chalice as Race Cup—Childbed Pew—Chi-Rho Monogram—Modern Instrumental Choirs—Clipping the Church—Smallest Church in England—Deflected Chancels—Devil's Door in Churches—Clergymen as Duellists—Papal Bull against a Comet—Use of the Cope—Crosier and Pastoral Staff—Date of the Crucifixion—Clandestine Marriages in Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Defender of the Faith—Epitaph at Doncaster—Bleeding Image in Christ Church, Dublin—Title of Bishop of Durham—Easter and the Full Moon—Eucharist eaten by Mice.

FINE ARTS.

Miniature of Mrs. C. Arbutnot—Architectural "Follies"—Artists' Mistakes—Portraits of Joanna Baillie—Books illustrated by Blake—Buss's Illustrations of Dickens—Christ as an Infant at the Breast—Portraits of Dante—George Dawe, R.A.—Desborough Portraits—Lawrence's Picture of Countess of Derby—Portraits of Female Fighters—Marjorie Fleming's Portrait.

FOLK-LORE and POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.

Child's Caul—Childbirth Folk-lore—Christmas Decorations—Coal as a Charm—Cure by Hand of a Corpse—Crossing Knives and Forks—Cup-turning in Fortune-telling—Devil as a Black Dog—Drowned Bodies Recovered—Evil Eye—Fire kept Burning—"First Foot" on New Year's Day—First Flesh-eater—Flogging at the Cart-tail—Flower Game—Football on Shrove Tuesday—Footprints—Coins in Foundation Stones—French Robin Hood—Freund Hein in German Folk-tales—Friday Superstition.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

Carey Family—Carson Family—Centenarians—Knightley Charleton, of Apley Castle—Chelsea Borough Arms—Bridget Cheynell—Brothers and Sisters with same Christian Names—Citizen Baronets—Right to Cockades—Cogan Peerage—Commonwealth Arms in Churches—Continental Heraldry—John Crewe, three of the Name—De Liancourt, four of the Name—Arms of the Dominican Order—Dowager Peeress's Title—Arms of Dutch East India Company—Dutton Family and Arms—Edgett Family—Foreign Arms in England—The Title Esquire—Eton College Arms—Family Crests—Fir-cone in Heraldry—Fleetwood Pedigree—Le Neve Foster Arms and Motto.

HISTORY: ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH.

The Cabinet and the Constitution—Canute and the Tide—Queen Caroline's Trial—King's Champion—Genuine Relics of Charles I.—Charles II.'s Hiding-places—Death of Princess Charlotte—Conservative as Political Term—Coronations of Victoria and Edward VII.—Cromwelliana—English Contingent in the Last Crusade—British Prisoners in France—Snow at Battle of Edge Hill—Edward VII.'s Title in Scotland—Scandal concerning Elizabeth—Executions at Tyburn—Fathers of the House of Commons—The National Flag—Flemish Weavers in England—Northern Fighters at Flodden—Irish Brigade at Fontenoy—Lines on Frederick, Prince of Wales—French Prisoners of War in England.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Early Mention of Actresses—The Dresden Amen—First American Theatrical Company in England—Mrs. Charlotte Atkins—Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy—John Bland, Edinburgh Actor—Mrs. Patrick Campbell styled "Celi Regina"—Cervantes on the Stage—Musical Settings of Cowley's Poems—Exeter Theatre in 1348—Blanche Fane, Actress—Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem.'

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Bream's Building's, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GENERAL INDEXES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STILL IN
STOCK:—

£ s. d.
GENERAL INDEX,

FOURTH SERIES .. 3 3 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SIXTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SEVENTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

EIGHTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

For Copies by post an additional Three-
pence is charged.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

EASE IN WRITING

is assured if you are the fortunate owner of a "SWAN" Fountain Pen. You are then no longer at the mercy of a scratchy nib, a dirty ink-pot, or any of those many inconveniences that the old style of writing involves. You have a pen that will assist the

FLOW OF THOUGHT

because it is always ready for use, because it runs smoothly and easily over the paper, and does not fail. You can make a friend of your "SWAN," and as a companion it possesses few equals.

Prices (in 3 sizes): 10s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 25s. up to £20.

Sold by Stationers and Jewellers.

Write for Catalogue with Pictures of "SWANS."

MABIE, TODD & BARD,

Head Office—79 and 80, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

93, Cheapside, E.C.

95A, Regent Street, W.

3, Exchange Street, Manchester.

37, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

Brussels, New York, and Chicago.

For Acidity of the Stomach.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.
A Safe and most effective Aperient for
regular use.

THIRTEENTH EDITION, JUST OUT, price Sixpence, cloth.

REMARKABLE COMETS:

A Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary
Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., LTD., 15A, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

EIGHTH EDITION, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES:

A Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances connected with the
Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., LTD., 15A, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—"La vie est vaine": L. Montenaeken—Phoebe Hessel and Fontenoy: William Hiseland—White Family of Southwick—Masquerier's Portrait of Napoleon—Gotham and the 'N.E.D.'—Michael Hewetson—American Emigrants—"Killing-meat"—Maori Names—"Trowzers."

QUERIES:—"Mill-dog"—Millstone of Spain—E. E. Antrobus: B.M. Catalogue—"Rotherhithe"—French Quotation—"Sorner"—Fleetwood Brass—Grants of Dean's Yard—Franceys: Francissus: Le Franceys, &c.—Passion-Flower Legend—"A Sunday well spent"—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Johnson's Poems—Tournaments: Bayard's Green—Dr. Johnson and 'The New London Spy'—Lumley of Watton, Norfolk.

REPLIES:—Lieut.-General Henry Hawley—"Rime" v. "Rhyme"—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour—Literary Allusions—Houses of Historical Interest—St. Edith—"O, dear, what can the matter be?"—Literary Pastimes—Cricket: Pictures and Engravings—Tadpole—Burney Family—Pledge in a Bumper—Louis Philippe's Landing in England—"Place"—Macaulay on the Thames—Gibbon, ch. lvi. Note 81—"Anser, apis, vitulus," &c.—"Tony Lumpkin"—John Danister, Wykehamist—Devon Provincialisms—English Spelling—"Mother of dead dogs"—"Pour"—Cattle Street—Proverb against Gluttony—Canbury House, Middlesex—John Hoy—Flags—"Dignity of Man"—St. Paul's Cathedral: its Foundation Stone—"Ikona," South African Term—Watling Street—Half-Married—"Rose of Jericho"—Welds of Willey Park, Salop.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Three Additions to Daniel"—"A Browning Treasure Book"—"The Pocket Dickens"—"Harold's Town and its Vicinity"—"King's Lynn with its Surroundings"—"Summer Holidays"—"Hamstead Garner"—"Lyra Britannica"—"English History in Verse."

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Fielding's 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon'—"Verify your references"—White Family of Southwick—Scott's 'Guy Mannering' and 'Antiquary'—"Yam": its Origin—Bishop Family of Bray—"Lealand" in W. Morris—Lord's Prayer, c. 1430—Devil's Advocate in Tibet—Pennefather: Origin of the Name.

QUERIES:—"Plum": Jack Horner—"Plum"—Raisin—Bullin: its Locality—St. Charles Borromeo: his Portraits—Manor Mesne—Preseren, Slavonic Poet—French Châteaux—Cherry in Place-Names—E. C. Brewer's School at Mile End—Inscription at Constance—"Eyelashes of the road"—Humphrey Halley—Chingford Church: "Nunquam non paratus"—"Red Lion," Henley-on-Thames—St. Peter's in Chepe: St. John Zachary—"Four Corners"—"Breaking the flag"—Palm Sunday and Hill-Climbing: Church Ales—Thomas Russell, Overseer of Shakespeare's Will—"Le Fludous"—Strode's Regiment.

REPLIES:—St. Edith—Shaw's 'Knights of England'—Punch, the Beverage—"Gula Augusti"—Abbey or Priory—"Diary of an Invalid"—Sea-Urchin—"O dear, what can the matter be?"—Acts xxix—"Hypocrite"—Earthquakes in Wales—Geoffrey de Lusignan—Literary Pastimes—Kipling's 'With Scindia to Delhi'—Holyoake Bibliography—"No riches from his little store"—Lady Coventry's Minuet—Bishop Island—Registers of St. Kitt's—"Clever"—Burial-Grounds and Cathedrals—Tom Thumb in London—Sir John Fastolf—Miss Meteyard—"Mininin," a Shell—Tadpole—Heraldic Surname—"Albion" Hotel, Aldersgate Street—Direction Post v. Signpost—Kipling Family—Cricket: Pictures and Engravings.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Parvus Cato, Magnus Cato"—"The Legend of Sir Perceval"—Cicero on Friendship and Old Age—Bliss Carman's 'Sappho'—"The Dream of the Rood"—Pierce the Ploughman's Crede—The Reade Family and Dr. Johnson—"Journal of the Folk-Song Society"—"Monumental Inscriptions at St. Anne's, Soho"—North Wraxall Terriers.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
*Reviews of A. C. SWINBURNE'S WILLIAM
BLAKE and E. WILLIAMS'S STAPLE
INN.*

CHATTO & WINDUS, PUBLISHERS.

FORTHCOMING SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

- PATH OF GLORY.** By *GEORGES OHNET*, Author of 'Love's Depths.' [August 23.
In this powerful and dramatic work the struggle between matter and mind, represented by wealth and music, resulting in the final victory of the latter, is depicted in vivid language. The love element, too, is very strong, and the striking difference between the Gallic and the New World spirit is brought out as on a photographic camera.
- THE OLD HOUSE AT THE CORNER.** By *FLORENCE WARDEN*, Author of 'Love and Lordship.' [September 3.
- THE TEA PLANTER.** By *Mrs. PENNY*, Author of 'Dilys.' [September 6.
- THE PRIVATE DETECTIVE.** By *R. MACHRAY*, Author of 'Blow over the Heart.' [September 13.
- ISRAEL RANK.** By *ROY HORNIMAN*, Author of 'Bellamy the Magnificent.' [September 20.
- BURNT SPICES.** By *L. S. GIBSON*, Author of 'The Freemasons.' [September 27.
- COMET CHAOS.** By *CYRIL SEYMOUR*, Author of 'Magic of To-Morrow.' [October 4.

STORIES OF THE ITALIAN ARTISTS FROM VASARI.

Collected and Arranged by E. L. SEELEY.

The Binding and Title are from Contemporary Designs.

ORDINARY EDITION, red buckram, full gilt, gilt top, about 8½ by 5½ inches, with 24 Half-Tone Plates and 8 Four-Colour Plates, 7s. 6d. net.

SPECIAL EDITION, about 9½ by 6½ inches, bound full parchment, with 4 additional Four-Colour Plates and special Coloured Woodcut Frontispiece after Botticelli, 15s. net.

THE ANNALS OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, 1732-1897.

BY

HENRY SAXE WYNDHAM.

With 45 Illustrations.

2 vols. demy 8vo, 21s. net. [Shortly.

WILLIAM BLAKE: a Critical Essay. By *Algernon Charles Swinburne*. A New Edition with a NEW PREFACE. Crown 8vo, buckram, 6s. net.

MR. SWINBURNE'S POETICAL WORKS. Collected Library Edition in Six Volumes. Crown 8vo, buckram, gilt tops, with a Dedicatory Introduction to *THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON*. Second Impression. 36s. net for the 6 vols.

MR. SWINBURNE'S TRAGEDIES. Collected Library Edition in Five Volumes. Crown 8vo, buckram, gilt tops, 30s. net for the 5 vols.

ESSAYS OF TRAVEL.

TALES AND FANTASIES.

ESSAYS IN THE ART OF WRITING.

By *ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON*.

Crown 8vo, buckram, 6s. each.

THE POCKET R. W. EMERSON. Favourite Passages Selected by *Alfred H. Hyatt*. Small Pocket size. Cloth, 2s. net; leather, 3s. net. [Shortly.

A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, from 1897 to the Accession of King Edward VII. By *JUSTIN MCCARTHY*. 2 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 24s.

THE STORY OF CHARING CROSS AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD. By *J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL*. With 2 Illustrations and a Plan. Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 7s. 6d. net.

TAINÉ'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Translated by *H. Van Laun*. A New Edition in 4 vols., POCKET SIZE, with 32 Portraits, pott 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 2s. net per vol.; leather, gilt edges, 3s. net per vol.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.